Library
26.9.63

BOROUGH OF NELSON

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health 1962

J. V. DYER, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

B O R O U G H O F N E L S O N

A N N U A L R E P O R T
O F T H E
M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H
1 9 6 2

J. V. DYER, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b29899771

BOROUGH OF NELSON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. E. Kay (Chairman)

Councillor J. Stephenson (Vice-Chairman)

The Mayor (Councillor H. Ingham J.P.) (ex-officio)

Alderman W. Bannister

" J. Shepherd

" R. Wilcock

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Bannister, J.P.

" P. S. Cox

" Jack Greenwood

" John Greenwood

" F. Hartley

" J. C. L. Hilliard

" F. Mansfield

" R. Standage

" K. Sutcliffe

" A. Whitworth

LIST OF LOCAL AND ADOPTED SANITARY ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNCIL

Nelson Water and Gas Act, 1866.

Nelson Local Board Act, 1879.

Nelson Improvement Act, 1886.

Nelson Local Board Act, 1888.

Nelson Corporation Act, 1903.

Nelson Provisional Orders, 1871, 1873, 1876, 1890, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1904

Borough of Nelson (Extension) Orders, 1897.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted 1891.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted 1896.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, parts adopted 1912.

The Nelson Corporation Act, 1921.

The Public Health Act, 1925, except Sections 15, 35 and 41.

LIST OF BYE-LAWS RELATING TO SANITARY MATTERS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

Dates of Adoption.	
1890	Common Lodging Houses
1897	Offensive trades: Blood Boiler, Blood Drier, Bone Boiler, Fellmonger, Tanner, Leather Dresser, Soap Boiler, Tallow Melter, Fat Melter, Tripe Boiler, Glue Maker, Size Maker, Gut Scraper.
1897	Nuisances
1897 & 1907	Slaughterhouses
1911	Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations
1931	Sanitary Conveniences
1939	Buildings
1951	Clean Food Bye-Laws
1953	Regulating the emission of Black Smoke
1958	Good Rule & Government and Prevention of Nuisances
July 1960	Clean Air Act, 1956 - Section 24 - Bye-Laws

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	R. E. Robinson, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Resigned : 31st July, 1962).
	J. V. Dyer, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Appointed : 1st August, 1962).
Senior Public Health Inspector	G. Pritchard, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors	P. W. Riley, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned : 31st July, 1962).
	J. H. Thompson, M.A.P.H.I. & A.R.S.H.
	W. T. Beckwith, M.R.S.H.
Chief Clerk	N. Griffiths,
Clerks	Miss K. Lambert,
	Miss J. Driver, (Resigned : 31st January, 1962).
	Miss S. A. Fisk, (Appointed: 29th January, 1962).

CONTENTS

Page

Introductory Letter. 7

Section A
Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area. 11

Section B
General Provision of Health Services in the Area 39

Section C
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area. 43

Section D
Housing 55

Section E
Inspection & Supervision of Food 61

Section F
Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases .. 67

Index 83

Public Health Department,
21 Carr Road,
NELSON.

28th June, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough of Nelson in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1962.

The form and content are in accordance with the Ministry of Health circular 1/63 dated 30th January, 1963.

I assumed my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health in August 1962, following Dr. R. E. Robinson who retired after many years faithful service in the betterment of Public Health. He put his heart into effecting great changes; and saw during his career, the work of a Medical Officer move from overcoming dirty food and water and infectious diseases, to combatting dirty air and mental ill-health.

Health Departments should now direct their attention to other diseases such as Cancer, Coronary Disease and Diabetes, and increasingly enter the field of active Health Education. One hundred years ago Florence Nightingale wrote "Benevolence must be educated." This is even more true today in our Welfare State. It is useless providing a costly Health Service, if people are not taught how to help themselves and to use the services correctly.

Immunisation and vaccination are still vitally important measures. The last case of diphtheria was in 1948. Memories of this once widespread and frequently fatal disease are fading, and a generation has now reached parenthood, who cannot possibly appreciate the tragic results which would ensue, should diphtheria once again appear in the community, amongst unprotected children.

The Public Health Inspectors are to be congratulated in maintaining 100% meat inspection at the abattoirs. We can truthfully say, that no meat leaves the Borough, for retail sale, that has not been thoroughly examined and found to be fit for human consumption.

No milk samples were found to have evidence of Tuberculosis, but the frequency of Brucellosis is a matter of some concern.

I consider that 1962 has been a good year for the inhabitants of Nelson, and I am proud of the privilege of being able to work in this happy and progressive town.

During the coming year, members will be asked to decide on behalf of the inhabitants, whether to accept the wishes of the Minister to add Fluorides to drinking water. Virtually all natural waters contain some Fluoride, so the issue is not, Fluoride yes or no, but some Fluoride or enough to combat dental ill-health. There is no difference between natural and artificially added Fluoride, and it is proved beyond any factor of doubt that one part per million Fluoride in drinking water prevents dental decay, and has no effect whatsoever on general health. Anyone who has seen a child with tooth ache must surely, if they have any compassion at all, be very conscious of the tremendous advantages. Future generations will have good cause to praise their forbears who were deaf to the loud and persistently persuasive cries of the "anti-fluorides."

I am grateful to the staff of the Health Department for their good work throughout the year. In particular I wish to acknowledge the efforts of Mr. N. Griffiths and Miss K. Lambert, without whose willing assistance, this report could not have been presented.

Finally, I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the continued interest and support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. V. DYER,

Medical Officer of Health.

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

Certain information contained in this Annual Report has been supplied by the following, to whom acknowledgement is made, and to whom I would take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks for their kindness and co-operation.

Mr. T. J. Atherton	Manager, Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance Office, Nelson.
Dr. J. F. Capper	Medical Director, No. 1 Mass Radiography Unit, Manchester Regional Hospital Board.
Mr. F. Cook	Housing Superintendent, Nelson.
Mr. E. Cox	Director of Public Cleansing, Nelson.
Mr. H. Eaves	Borough Engineer & Surveyor, Nelson.
Dr. S. C. Gawne	County Medical Officer of Health.
Mr. J. Gilchrist Smith	Engineer, North Calder Water Board.
Mr. W. Knight	Borough Treasurer, Nelson.
Miss N. Simpson	Manager, Ministry of Labour Office, Nelson.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres	3,446
Ordnance Level, Lowest point	350 feet
Ordnance Level, Highest point	1,100 feet
Ordnance Level, centre of town	458 feet

Drainage of surface water - Natural, chiefly to Walverden Stream and Pendle Water.

Subsoil - Clay with understratum of sandstone and out-croppings of coal.

Population - Census, 1961 (Provisional figure)	31,950
- Census, 1951	34,384
Registrar-General's estimate of home population, mid-year 1962	32,000
Number of inhabited houses -	
- Census, 1961 (Provisional figure)	12,317
- Census, 1951	12,162
End of 1962, according to Rate Books	12,276
Number of uninhabited houses -	
- Census, 1951	222
End of 1962, according to Rate Books	285
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1962.	£415,967
General Rate, 1962/63 (s.d. in the £)	25/9
Sum represented by a penny rate (1962-63)	£1,550

The estimated cost of the Local Health Service for the financial year 1962/63 was £11,785 which is equivalent to a rate of 7.60d. in the £.

The registrar-general's estimate of the home population for mid-1962 was 140 less than the estimate for the previous year but 50 more than the provisional Census figure for 1961.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief industries of the area are the manufacture of textiles, furniture, confectionery, boxes and cartons, paper wrappers, metal goods and engineering.

During the year there was a lack of confidence and reduced activity in the textile trade, which is still the area's chief industry. Three mills closed down and there was some short-time working in other textile firms, but despite this several larger concerns proceeded with their plans for re-equipping their factories with modern machinery. This will eventually involve an extension of the system of shift-working which inevitably raises problems which necessitate a re-organisation of social and domestic life.

There was also some curtailment in the expansion of other industries, and although in the engineering industry firms within the borough did not reduce hours or discharge labour, recruitment was suspended and natural reductions were not replaced which meant a depletion of the labour force within the industry.

Fewer people in regular employment meant a reduced spending-power, which in turn had an adverse effect on retail trade.

An increased number of children leaving school, something like 30% on the previous year and over 60% on the number six years ago, coupled with a reduced apprentice intake in engineering firms in the neighbourhood, had a serious effect on the employment prospects for school leavers.

It was apparent that but for the introduction into the district during recent years of new industries which have not been affected by short-time working or redundancy, the employment position might have been considerably worse.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The year commenced with a few very cold days with rather severe night frosts, but conditions improved from the 5th of the month with a rise in temperatures which lasted until almost month-end, when another short cold spell occurred. Except during these cold spells there was a fair amount of rain and many dull days so that the month of January was far wetter than usual and the dullest since 1951.

In the following month, with the exception of the 11th when 1.28" of rain fell in the day and it was quite stormy, it was reasonably dry and rather sunnier than usual, but quite a cold period commenced in the last week. This continued into and, in fact, lasted throughout March, which was quite sunny and reasonably dry, but extremely cold. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 6°F. below average.

The first week of April was stormy and very wet with heavy rain on the 2nd and 6th but quite sunny from the 12th - 15th. Daily temperatures were subnormal, by several degrees some days until the 19th, when there was a considerable improvement, it was milder and the Easter Week-End was warm and sunny. The maximum temperature was 13°F. above average on the 25th and the last days of the month were quite sunny but with mostly rather cold nights. This continued until the 8th May, but from then until into June the days were cold, and only twice did the daily maximum temperature reach normal during May. The mean maximum temperature was 3°F. below average, the lowest for 7 years. There were also many wet days giving a monthly rainfall of 1.22" above average and ground frost was recorded on 3 days.

Ground frost was recorded on the first of June and day and night temperatures were below average until the 4th. From then until the 9th there was a marked increase in the daily temperatures but several fluctuations followed until the 25th and the last few days were rather cold. Except during the middle of the month the nights were quite cold, but the mean temperatures for the month were within a degree of normal in spite of the fluctuations. The amount of bright sunshine was about average, and there was no measurable rain until the 11th, only a trace on the 2nd and 10th, so that the monthly total was 57.5% below normal.

Although there were two days, the 10th and 20th July with something approaching an inch of rain the dry general condition with variations in temperatures continued during the month. There were no really warm days, but many quite cold. It was the dullest July since 1947 but there was only 64% of average rainfall.

August too was dull and cold but also very wet, rain was measured on all but 6 days and the total for the month exceeded the average by more than an inch. There were only 4 really sunny days, the 8th, 17th and 18th and 29th, and the mean maximum temperature was 4.3°F. below average. No improvement occurred during the following month which also had an inch more than normal rainfall and only about 70% of bright sunshine. In fact, it was the dullest and wettest September since 1957.

With the summer and holiday months gone by, October brought an appreciable improvement. With the exception of three or four days the temperatures were above average until the 26th when there was a marked drop until month-end, during which period air and ground frost were recorded. It was a dry month with less than half the normal rainfall most of which fell during the last 6 days. Altogether there were 20 days without rain and it was the driest October for 9 years, with almost normal sunshine.

After the first 9 days in November daily temperatures dropped and with two exceptions remained below average during the rest of the month; but it was a sunny and dry month, actually the driest November for 17 years. The cold dry days continued for the first few days of December and then it was warmer until the 21st when a sudden drop in temperatures occurred and it became extremely cold right through until month-end. On five days during this latter period the maximum temperature was below freezing point and several days were quite foggy. Ground frost was recorded 25 days during the month and air frost 17 days.

The following Tables gave various statistical information on the Climatological Conditions throughout the year.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, HUMIDITY AND RAINFALL

Month	Barometer					Mean Relative Humidity %	Total Rainfall	Mean Daily Rainfall	Greatest fall in one day		No. of days with rain	No. of days without rain
	Highest Reading Millibars	Day	Lowest Reading Millibars	Day	Mean Reading Millibars		Inches	Inches	Inches	Day of Month		
January	1035.7	29	969.4	12	1010.9	92.1	5.57	0.18	0.92	13	22	9
February	1043.9	23	993.0	7	1023.4	89.8	3.60	0.13	1.28	11	19	9
March	1030.6	17	985.7	29	1012.5	85.6	1.58	0.05	0.39	29	14	17
April	1034.3	14 &15	986.3	3	1048.4	85.9	4.00	0.13	1.15	6	15	15
May	1028.3	13	993.9	19	1046.5	82.5	3.53	0.11	0.61	8	17	14
June	1037.0	6	1002.6	19	1054.3	74.0	1.27	0.04	0.29	12	14	16
July	1026.3	27	998.9	21	1015.3	73.7	2.46	0.08	0.86	10	11	20
August	1025.7	31	999.6	15	1012.2	79.3	5.48	0.18	1.20	23	18	13
September	1031.1	22	991.4	30	1012.0	83.1	5.07	0.17	0.98	11	19	11
October	1031.3	20 &21	999.0	30	1020.7	85.8	2.16	0.07	0.71	29	9	22
November	1037.2	27	984.9	5	1013.0	89.0	1.21	0.04	0.38	1	16	14
December	1046.4	24	992.0	12	1009.7	86.1	4.21	0.14	0.59	8	15	16
For 1962	1046.4	24th Dec.	969.4	12th Jan.	1023.2	83.9	40.14	0.11	1.28	11th Feb.	189	176
For 1961	1041.3	19th Dec.	977.1	3rd Jan.	1013.5	81.8	47.80	0.13	1.90	3rd Aug.	207	158

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

THERMOMETER READINGS AND MEAN TEMPERATURES

Month	In Screen												On Grass			In Ground	
	Maximum					Minimum					Mean Temp.	Mean Range				Mean Temp.	
	Mean	Highest Max. Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Max. Temp.	Day of Month	Mean	Highest Min. Temp.	Day of Month	Lowest Min. Temp.	Day of Month			Mean Min.	Lowest Temp.	Day of Month	1 ft.	4 ft.
January	43.0	50.2	24	28.5	1	33.1	43.9	25	12.1	1 & 2	38.05	9.9	30.6	8.0	2	35.7	40.5
February	42.2	50.0	4	31.1	26	34.3	41.9	7	26.1	26	38.25	7.9	31.2	20.6	15	38.2	41.1
March	40.8	50.8	30	34.5	4	28.9	38.1	27	15.3	4	34.85	11.9	25.1	9.7	4	35.6	39.5
April	50.0	63.8	27	41.5	1	37.6	45.1	24	29.7	14	43.80	12.4	33.6	23.6	14	42.9	41.4
May	54.9	61.8	7	47.3	26	42.5	51.6	6	36.1	25	48.70	12.4	38.8	28.9	1	50.2	46.5
June	62.0	72.4	7	54.2	25	47.0	55.6	21	32.2	1	54.50	15.0	42.0	29.7	1	55.4	50.4
July	62.1	70.8	9	53.4	14	50.8	56.1	30	42.3	5	56.45	11.3	47.8	35.9	16	57.6	53.0
August	60.6	67.9	19	54.0	7	50.8	60.1	20	42.7	13	55.70	9.8	46.7	33.9	14	56.7	54.4
September	57.8	67.0	2	50.5	18	47.2	55.6	3	37.7	21	52.50	10.6	43.5	32.0	18	54.4	54.0
October	54.5	63.2	7	43.1	26	43.3	53.1	2	27.1	27	48.90	11.2	38.9	21.3	27	50.7	52.2
November	45.3	57.0	5	34.6	20	36.0	46.9	7	22.0	20	40.65	9.3	31.3	14.6	20	42.1	44.1
December	39.5	50.4	15	29.5	24	28.6	41.1	15	13.4	29	34.05	10.9	23.5	7.5	25	36.8	43.0
For 1962	51.1	72.4	7th June	28.5	1st Jan.	40.0	60.1	20th Aug.	12.1	1st & 2nd Jan.	45.53	11.0	36.1	7.5	25th Dec.	46.3	46.7
For 1961	53.6	82.1	29th Aug.	26.4	31st Dec.	42.1	59.2	29th Aug.	15.1	31st Dec.	47.50	11.5	38.4	13.0	28 & 29 Dec.	48.3	48.7

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Month	Total Bright Sunshine (hours)	Mean Daily Bright Sunshine (hours)	Highest in one day		No. of days with Bright Sunshine	No. of days without Bright Sunshine
			Amount (hours)	Day of month		
January	17.7	0.6	3.7	17	10	21
February	57.7	2.1	6.7	14	19	9
March	97.7	3.1	9.3	12	24	7
April	154.6	5.2	12.2	29	26	4
May	145.6	4.7	11.6	1	30	1
June	175.7	5.9	14.3	5	28	2
July	105.6	3.4	13.4	23	28	3
August	106.4	3.4	11.0	18	30	1
September	72.4	2.4	9.9	13	20	10
October	67.8	2.2	7.5	7	21	10
November	38.0	1.3	6.2	15	13	17
December	25.9	0.8	4.5	28	12	19
For 1962	1065.1	2.9	14.3	5th June	261	104
For 1961	1056.4	2.9	14.0	29th June	281	84

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

TABLES SHOWING COMPARISON OF RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE FIGURES FOR 1962 WITH AVERAGE AMOUNTS, AND AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE

RAINFALL

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in inches	5.57	3.60	1.58	4.00	3.53	1.27	2.46	5.48	5.07	2.16	1.21	4.21	40.14
% of Average	123.8	105.5	62.9	163.3	152.8	42.5	64.2	120.7	125.5	45.4	25.5	96.1	90.3%
Average 31 years	4.50	3.41	2.51	2.45	2.31	2.99	3.83	4.54	4.04	4.76	4.74	4.38	44.46"
Group % of average	103.2			113.6			104.8			54.6			

SUNSHINE

Month	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Amount in Hours	17.7	57.7	97.7	154.6	145.6	175.7	105.6	106.4	72.4	67.8	38.0	25.9	1065.1
% of Average	69.1	125.2	110.9	121.6	84.3	99.4	71.1	76.0	70.7	90.2	105.6	150.6	92.2%
Average 31 years	25.6	46.1	88.1	127.1	172.7	176.8	148.5	140.0	102.4	75.2	36.0	17.2	1155.7 hrs.
Group % of average	108.3			99.8			72.8			102.6			

CLIMATOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

RAINFALL

Comparative Table showing amounts measured at various points during the year.

Month	Ogden Reservoir (Inches)	Sewage Works (Inches)	Coldwell Reservoir (Inches)	Climatological Station (Cemetery) (Inches)
January	7.18	6.24	5.99	5.57
February	5.44	3.93	3.72	3.60
March	2.03	1.64	1.66	1.58
April	5.10	3.85	4.37	4.00
May	4.07	3.37	3.99	3.53
June	2.04	1.30	1.36	1.27
July	3.66	2.36	2.72	2.46
August	8.25	5.57	6.30	5.48
September	6.63	4.98	6.14	5.07
October	2.55	2.24	2.09	2.16
November	1.67	1.37	1.74	1.21
December	5.78	4.68	4.95	4.21
Totals	54.40	41.53	45.03	40.14
Monthly Average	4.53	3.46	3.75	3.34

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS:

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	248	253	501
Illegitimate	20	18	38
Total	268	271	539

Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births 7.0%
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population - crude 16.8
adjusted 18.2
Comparability Factor 1.08

STILL BIRTHS:

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	6	6	12
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	6	6	12

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 21.8

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

Males	Females	Total
274	277	551

DEATHS:

Males	Females	Total
247	268	515

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population - Crude 16.1
adjusted 18.2
Comparability Factor 0.95

Excess of live births over deaths 24

INFANT DEATHS:

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year of age - Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	4	5	9
Under 4 wks. of age - Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	4	4	8
Under 1 wk. of age - Legitimate	3	-	3
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	3	1	4

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 16.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 15.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births 26.3

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births 14.8

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	7.4

Peri-natal Mortality Rate

Still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births	29.0

Maternal Deaths

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal mortality per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population:

The increase in the Registrar General's estimate of the population in mid-year 1961, which was the first year since 1950 that there had been a decrease, was not continued in 1962 as the figure supplied was 32,000, a decrease of 140 on the previous mid-year estimate.

There was, however, a natural increase (excess of live births over deaths) in 1962 of 24, the first year such an increase has been recorded since 1948.

LIVE BIRTHS

The 539 live births during the year was an increase of 9 on the previous year and the highest number since 1948. The average figure for the previous five years was 467. With the exception of the two post-war years 1947 and 1948, 1962 had the largest number of live births since 1923.

There were 466 live births registered in Nelson of which 90 or 19.3% were outward transfers to other areas, but 163 live births, or 30.2% of the total assignable live births, occurred elsewhere and were inward transfers to Nelson.

Of the total live births which occurred in Nelson, 296 or 63.5% took place in the Maternity Home and 87 of the latter or 29.4% were to mothers residing outside the borough.

The Crude Live Birth Rate was 16.8 per 1,000 population, an increase of 0.03 per 1,000 on the previous year and 2.2 per 1,000 greater than the average rate for the previous 5 years. It was in fact the highest figure since 1947 and with the exception of that year the highest since 1914.

By use of the Comparability Factor issued by the Registrar General, which allows for the difference in age and sex distribution of the population of Nelson in relation to England and Wales as a whole, we obtain the Adjusted Live Birth Rate of 18.2 per 1,000 population. This was an increase of 0.4 per 1,000 on the previous year and was 0.2 per 1,000 in excess of the 1962 national rate, which itself showed an increase of 0.6 per 1,000 on the previous year. It was also higher than the rate for each of the surrounding authorities within Health Division No. 6 and 0.2 per 1,000 higher than the comparable rate for Burnley C.B.

Included in the total live births were 38 illegitimate births which represented 7% of the total. This was an increase of 9 on the 1961 figure and was the largest number of illegitimate births since 1948, although the total that year included 3 illegitimate still births. The Illegitimate Birth Rates were therefore 1.19 per 1,000 population; 70.5 per 1,000 live births, and 68.9 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with 1.13 per 1,000 population; 63.5 per 1,000 live births, and 67.0 per 1,000 total (live and still) births in 1948.

STILL BIRTHS

The total of 12 still births was a reduction of 5 on the previous year and was the smallest number since 1958. These gave Still Birth Rates of 21.8 per 1,000 total (live and still) births and 0.37 per 1,000 population, the smallest since 1958 and decreases of 9.3 per 1,000 total births and 0.16 per 1,000 population on 1961. They were, however, 3.7 per 1,000 total births and 0.04 per 1,000 population greater than the national rates at 18.1 per 1,000 total births and 0.33 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS

Deaths from all causes totalled 515, a reduction of 21 on 1961 and also the smallest number since 1958. The average for the previous 5 years 1957 - 61 was 518, and for the five year period 1952 - 56 it was 528.

The reduction in the estimated population to 32,000 gave a Crude Death Rate of 16.1 per 1,000 population. This was 0.6 per 1,000 less than in 1961 and also the smallest rate since 1958. On comparison with average figures it was 0.1 per 1,000 less than that for the 5 years 1957 - 61 but 1.0 per 1,000 greater than the figure for the period 1952 - 56.

After adjustment by means of the Comparability Factor, which remained the same at 0.95, the Adjusted Death Rate used for external comparison purposes was 15.3 per 1,000 population, a reduction of 0.5 per 1,000 on 1961 and the smallest since 1958. It was, however, 3.4 per 1,000 population higher than the National Rate which was 0.1 per 1,000 less than the previous year.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation with a total of 192 deaths or 37.3% of the total and a death rate of 6.00 per 1,000 population was the commonest cause of death. The chief single cause in that group was Coronary Disease/Angina with 94 deaths equalling 49% of the group total and 18.2% of the total deaths giving a death rate of 2.94 per 1,000 population, the largest single cause of death.

Vascular lesions of the Nervous System with 90 deaths, an increase of 7, 17.5% of the total and a death rate of 2.81 per 1,000 was again the second principal cause.

Deaths from Cancer which were third on the list with a total 76, an increase of 3 on the previous year had a death rate of 2.38 per 1,000. This was 0.14 per 1,000 less than the average for the previous 5 years but 0.20 per 1,000 greater than the cancer death rate for England and Wales as a whole for 1962.

In conformity with recent years, the age group distribution of deaths again shows the 75-80 years group to be the largest this last year with 19.42% of the total, which was almost identical to the previous year. Deaths of persons over 65 years of age equalled 73.4% of the total deaths. A table at the end of this section shows how the percentage of the total annual deaths of persons 65 years of age or over, has more than doubled in the last 40 years with a corresponding reduction in the earlier age groups.

The largest number of deaths occurred in January, giving a death rate for the month of 2.84 per 1,000 population followed by December with a rate of 1.66 per 1,000.

Looking at the geographical distribution of deaths, Bradley Ward had the largest number with 92, but allowing for the density of population this proportion was in no way abnormal.

Of the 515 nett deaths allocated to Nelson 45.2% occurred in hospitals or institutions which with the exception of 1960 is the largest percentage over the last ten years. This percentage appears to be gradually increasing, the figures for the quinquennial periods 1958 - 62 and 1953 - 57 being 41.6% and 33.9% respectively. Tables at the end of this section show details of the percentages of deaths in various categories which occurred in hospitals or institutions during the last ten years.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 9 deaths of infants under one year of age, an increase of 2 on the previous year and the same as the average figure for the previous 5 years. This gave an Infant Mortality Rate of 16.7 per 1,000 live births, an increase of 3.5 per 1,000 on the 1961 rate, but 4.7 per 1,000 live births less than the corresponding rate for England and Wales in 1962, which was 21.4 per 1,000 the same as 1961.

Included in the above were 8 babies who died within 28 days of birth. This was an increase of 2 on the previous year and also on the average number for the five previous years. The Neo-natal Mortality Rate was therefore 14.8 per 1,000 live births, an increase of 3.5 per 1,000 on 1961. It was, however, 0.3 per 1,000 less than the National Rate which itself was 0.4 per 1,000 higher than the previous year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal death occurred during the year.

In the last ten years there has only been one Maternal Death which occurred in 1960.

The following Tables show various details of the Vital Statistics for the year and include comparisons with previous years and national rates.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962 AND THE PREVIOUS 10 YEARS, WITH 5 YEARS AVERAGES

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
										Total		Neo-natal	
		No. Registered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1000 live births
1952	33,900	455	13.4	465	13.7	10	22	1	2.15	8	18	6	13
1953	33,510	487	14.5	526	15.7	10	20	1	2.01	16	33	12	25
1954	33,390	370	11.1	505	15.1	11	29	nil	nil	8	22	6	16
1955	33,220	414	12.5	494	14.9	6	14	nil	nil	5	12	3	7
1956	32,700	444	13.6	521	15.9	10	22	nil	nil	8	18	7	16
Average for 5 yrs.		434	13.0	502	15.1	9	21	0.4	0.83	9	21	7	15
1957	32,330	431	13.3	505	15.6	12	27	nil	nil	10	23	6	14
1958	32,060	432	13.5	489	15.3	9	20	nil	nil	11	26	5	12
1959	31,720	474	14.9	526	16.6	16	33	nil	nil	9	19	7	15
1960	31,470	467	14.8	533	16.9	16	33	1	2.07	8	17	7	15
1961	32,140	530	16.5	536	16.7	17	31	nil	nil	7	13	6	11
Average for 5 yrs.		467	14.6	518	16.2	14	29	0.2	0.42	9	20	6	13
1962	32,000	539	16.8	515	16.1	12	22	nil	nil	9	17	8	15

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AND NELSON FOR THE YEAR 1962.

	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 home population	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 home population
Births:				*
Live Births	840,557	18.0	539	16.8
Still Births	15,487	(0.33	12	(0.37
		(18.1(a)		(21.8(a)
Deaths:				*
All causes	557,446	11.9	515	16.1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3,089	0.066	-	-
Respiratory	2,776	0.059	-	-
Non-respiratory	313	0.007	-	-
Cancer (all forms)	101,599	2.18	76	2.38
Lung and bronchus	23,779	0.51	16	0.50
Other cancer	77,820	1.67	60	1.88
Maternal Mortality (total)	300	0.35(a)	-	-
Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	243	0.28(a)	-	-
Due to Abortion	57	0.07(a)	-	-
	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 Live Births	Number Registered	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Infant Mortality	17,978	21.4(b)	9	16.7
Neo-natal Mortality	12,656	15.1(b)	8	14.8

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births
(b) Per 1,000 related births

Estimated home population (1) 46,669,000
(2) 32,000

(1) Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns.

* Adjusted: Live Birth Rate 18.2 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 1.08)
Death Rate 15.3 per 1,000 (Comp. Fact. 0.95)

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARISON OF NELSON BIRTH AND DEATH RATES WITH THE NATIONAL RATES OVER A PERIOD OF 25 YEARS, 1938 - 1962 INCLUSIVE.

Year	Nelson									England and Wales					
	Estimated Population	Birth Rates			Death Rates					Birth Rates		Death Rates			
		Live		Still	Total		Maternal	Infant		Live	Still	Total	Maternal	Infant	
		Crude per 1000 pop'n	Adjusted per 1000 pop'n	Per 1000 Total Births	Crude per 1000 pop'n	Adjusted per 1000 pop'n	Per 1000 Total Births	Total per 1000 Live Births	Neo-Natal per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 pop'n	Per 1000 Total Births	Per 1000 pop'n	Per 1000 Total Births	Total per 1000 Live Births	Neo-Natal per 1000 Live Births
1938	35110	9.2	-	52.8	15.6	16.6	5.86	55	40.2	15.1	-	11.6	2.97	53	-
1939	34390	8.1	-	31.9	15.2	16.2	10.17	78	60.3	15.0	37.8	12.1	2.82	50	-
1940	33520	9.6	-	31.8	15.8	14.4	5.95	56	32.8	14.6	36.1	14.3	2.16	55	-
1941	32240	10.5	-	55.0	14.3	-	5.06	51	-	14.2	34.4	12.9	2.23	59	-
1942	32580	13.8	-	46.8	15.1	-	Nil	56	-	15.8	33.0	11.6	2.01	49	27.2
1943	31590	13.3	-	41.1	16.1	-	Nil	48	-	16.5	30.2	12.1	2.29	49	25.2
1944	31420	15.6	-	23.8	15.3	-	1.98	24	-	17.6	27.7	11.6	1.93	46	24.3
1945	31100	13.4	-	43.4	15.3	-	2.28	40	-	16.1	27.6	11.4	1.79	46	24.8
1946	32650	16.2	-	50.1	15.1	-	Nil	28	-	19.1	27.2	11.5	1.43	43	24.5
1947	33140	20.1	-	16.9	14.9	-	1.47	40	31.4	20.5	24.1	12.0	1.17	41	22.7
1948	34530	16.4	-	25.7	15.0	-	Nil	40	28.2	17.9	23.2	10.8	1.02	34	19.7
1949	34530	13.8	-	28.4	15.9	14.1	Nil	36	16.7	16.7	22.7	11.7	0.98	32	19.3
1950	34670	14.1	15.1	10.1	16.3	14.5	4.04	12.2	10.2	15.8	22.7	11.6	0.86	29.8	18.5
1951	34240	13.6	14.4	27.2	16.9	14.9	2.10	28.0	21.6	15.5	23.0	12.5	0.79	29.6	18.8
1952	33900	13.4	14.2	21.5	13.7	12.1	2.15	17.5	13.1	15.3	22.6	11.3	0.72	27.6	18.3
1953	33510	14.5	15.4	20.1	15.7	13.8	2.01	32.8	24.6	15.5	22.4	11.4	0.76	26.8	17.7
1954	33390	11.1	12.1	28.8	15.1	13.5	Nil	21.6	16.2	15.2	23.4	11.3	0.69	25.5	17.7
1955	33220	12.5	13.6	14.2	14.9	13.2	Nil	12.0	7.2	15.0	23.1	11.7	0.64	24.9	17.3
1956	32700	13.6	14.8	22.0	15.9	15.3	Nil	18.0	15.8	15.7	23.0	11.7	0.56	23.8	16.9
1957	32330	13.3	14.4	27.0	15.6	15.2	Nil	23.2	13.9	16.1	22.4	11.5	0.47	23.0	16.5
1958	32060	13.5	14.5	20.4	15.3	14.6	Nil	25.5	11.6	16.4	21.6	11.7	0.43	22.5	16.2
1959	31720	14.9	16.1	32.7	16.6	15.9	Nil	19.0	14.8	16.5	20.7	11.6	0.38	22.0	15.8
1960	31470	14.8	16.0	33.1	16.9	16.1	2.07	17.1	15.0	17.1	19.7	11.5	0.39	21.7	15.6
1961	32140	16.5	17.8	31.1	16.7	15.8	Nil	13.2	11.3	17.4	18.7	12.0	0.33	21.4	15.5
1962	32000	16.8	18.2	21.8	16.1	15.3	Nil	16.7	14.8	18.0	18.1	11.9	0.35	21.4	15.1

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1962

WITH EQUIVALENT DEATH RATES

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 population
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	1	0.03
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	9	7	16	0.50
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	2	16	0.50
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	4	4	0.13
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1	0.03
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	17	36	1.12
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3	0.09
16. Diabetes	1	2	3	0.09
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	29	61	90	2.81
18. Coronary disease, angina	53	41	94	2.94
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	5	6	0.19
20. Other heart disease	24	40	64	2.00
21. Other circulatory diseases	14	14	28	0.88
22. Influenza	4	6	10	0.31
23. Pneumonia	6	9	15	0.47
24. Bronchitis	23	13	36	1.13
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	2	5	0.16
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	1	3	0.09
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2	0.06
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	3	0.09
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	0.03
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	3	5	0.16
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	27	23	50	1.56
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5	0.16
34. All other accidents	2	8	10	0.31
35. Suicide	3	5	8	0.25
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-
All Causes	247	268	515	16.09

VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FOR THE YEARS 1957 - 1961 INCLUSIVE

Causes of Death	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
	Death Rate per 1000 of population				
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.03	0.06	00.03	00.03	00.12
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	00.03	-	00.03
3. Syphilitic disease	0.03	0.10	00.03	-	00.03
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0.06	0.03	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	0.47	0.35	00.73	00.62	00.40
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	0.44	0.51	00.50	00.34	00.37
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0.25	0.19	00.19	00.09	00.16
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0.09	0.03	00.13	00.22	00.06
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1.00	0.95	01.42	01.56	01.11
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0.03	0.10	00.13	00.03	00.16
16. Diabetes	-	0.10	00.16	00.12	00.12
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	2.58	2.80	02.90	02.37	02.66
18. Coronary disease, angina	3.02	3.59	03.28	03.21	02.94
19. Hypertension with heart disease	0.25	0.25	00.25	00.15	00.43
20. Other heart disease	2.80	2.13	02.08	02.46	02.38
21. Other circulatory diseases	0.93	0.99	00.66	00.56	00.59
22. Influenza	0.34	0.03	00.09	-	00.16
23. Pneumonia	0.40	0.41	00.35	00.25	00.40
24. Bronchitis	0.87	0.95	00.66	00.81	00.80
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	0.06	0.06	00.09	00.09	00.06
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	0.12	0.25	00.22	00.09	00.22
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	0.06	0.10	00.09	-	00.06
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	0.09	0.10	00.13	00.06	00.16
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	0.09	0.22	00.16	00.09	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	-	0.03	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	0.03	0.06	00.06	00.15	00.06
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	1.68	1.52	01.39	01.22	01.21
33. Motor vehicle accidents	0.15	0.16	00.16	00.09	00.19
34. All other accidents	0.50	0.70	00.47	00.37	00.43
35. Suicide	0.25	0.16	00.19	00.15	00.25
36. Homicide & operations of war	0.06	-	-	00.06	00.06
All causes	16.68	16.93	16.58	15.25	15.62

VITAL STATISTICS

Comparison of the Principal Causes of Death during 1962 and the previous 5 years, 1957 - 1961

Principal Causes of Death		Year: 1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	Number.	192	225	219	199	205	205
	% of Total.	37.3	41.9	41.1	37.8	41.9	40.6
	Rate per 1000 pop.	6.00	7.00	6.96	6.27	6.39	6.35
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	Number.	90	83	88	92	76	86
	% of Total.	17.5	15.5	16.5	17.5	15.5	17.0
	Rate per 1000 pop.	2.81	2.58	2.80	2.90	2.37	2.66
Cancer	Number.	76	73	67	98	92	73
	% of Total.	14.7	13.6	12.6	18.6	18.8	14.5
	Rate per 1000 pop.	2.38	2.27	2.13	3.09	2.87	2.25
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	Number.	66	54	46	38	37	46
	% of Total.	12.8	10.1	8.6	7.2	7.6	9.1
	Rate per 1000 pop.	2.06	1.68	1.46	1.20	1.15	1.42
Other or Ill-defined Diseases	Number.	50	53	48	44	39	39
	% of Total.	9.7	9.9	9.0	8.4	8.0	7.7
	Rate per 1000 pop.	1.56	1.66	1.52	1.39	1.22	1.21
Accidents and Suicides	Number.	23	29	32	26	20	28
	% of Total.	4.5	5.4	6.0	5.0	4.1	5.5
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.72	0.90	1.02	0.82	0.62	0.87
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	Number.	-	2	1	-	-	-
	% of Total.	-	0.4	0.2	-	-	-
	Rate per 1000 pop.	-	0.06	0.03	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	Number.	-	1	2	2	1	5
	% of Total.	-	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.0
	Rate per 1000 pop.	-	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.16
All other causes	Number.	18	16	30	27	19	23
	% of Total.	3.5	3.0	5.6	5.1	3.9	4.6
	Rate per 1000 pop.	0.56	0.50	0.95	0.85	0.59	0.71
Total deaths during the year		515	536	533	526	489	505
Estimated Population		32,000	32,140	31,470	31,720	32,060	32,330
Annual Death Rate		16.09	16.68	16.93	16.58	15.25	15.62

VITAL STATISTICS

CLASSIFICATION OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1962 ACCORDING TO AGES AND CAUSES

Cause of death	Neo-natal Deaths											Other Infant Deaths												Total Infant Deaths
	Age at death (days)											Age at death (months)												
	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-13	14-20	21-28	Total	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11-	Total	
Pneumonia																								
Pneumonia, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations																								
Spina Bifida & Meningocele	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Of Circulatory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other & Unspecified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injuries, Asphyxia & Infection of the New Born																								
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy																								
Immaturity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9

VITAL STATISTICS

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING 1962 ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND LOCATION OF GROWTH

Location of Growth	Under 5 yrs		15-25		25-40		40-45		45-50		50-55		55-60		60-65		65-70		70-75		75-80		80-85		85-90		Total		Total	Rate per 1000 pop'n
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:																														
Pharynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.03
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:																														
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	0.09
Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	9	7	16	0.50
Large Intestine	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	0.19
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	4	6	0.19
Biliary Passages and Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	0.09
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	0.09
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:																														
Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.03
Trachea & Bronchus of Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	0.19
Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10	0.31
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS:																														
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	0.13
Corpus Uteri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.03
Other & Unspecified Female Genital Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.03
Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	0.13
Bladder & Other Urinary Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.06
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:																														
Skin	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.06
Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.03
Other & Unspecified Sites	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.03
Lymphatic & Haemotopietic Tissues	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	5	0.16
Total	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	7	2	5	2	8	3	8	6	7	5	2	7	2	3	-	1	44	32	76	2.38
	1		1		2		1		3		9		7		11		14		12		9		5		1		76			

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER, ACCORDING TO SITE, FOR THE YEARS 1957 - 1962 INCLUSIVE

Site of Cancer	Death Rate per 1,000 of population					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
BUCCAL CAVITY & PHARYNX:						
Tongue	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
Mouth	-	-	-	0.06	0.03	-
Pharynx	0.03	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.03
Other parts, unspecified	-	0.06	-	-	-	-
DIGESTIVE ORGANS & PERITONEUM:						
Oesophagus	0.09	0.15	0.06	-	0.06	0.09
Stomach	0.40	0.62	0.73	0.35	0.47	0.50
Small intestine, inc. duodenum	0.03	0.06	-	-	-	-
Large intestine	0.19	0.12	0.35	0.19	0.22	0.19
Rectum	0.09	0.09	0.19	0.10	0.19	0.19
Liver & biliary passages	0.03	0.09	0.09	-	0.12	0.09
Pancreas	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.09
Peritoneum	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:						
Larynx	0.06	0.09	0.03	-	-	0.03
Trachea & bronchus of lung	0.25	0.22	0.41	0.41	0.34	0.19
Lung	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.31
Mediastinum	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
BREAST & GENITO-URINARY ORGANS:						
Breast	0.16	0.09	0.19	0.19	0.25	0.13
Cervix Uteri) Corpus Uteri) Uterus)	0.06	0.21	0.13	0.03	0.09	0.03
Ovary	0.06	0.06	0.03	-	-	-
Other female genital organs	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	-	0.03
Prostate	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.13
Testis	-	-	0.03	-	-	-
Kidney	-	0.09	-	0.16	-	-
Bladder & other urinary organs	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.10	-	0.06
OTHER & UNSPECIFIED SITES:						
Skin	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	0.06
Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brain & other parts of Nervous System	0.06	0.09	0.03	-	0.03	-
Endocrine glands	-	0.06	-	-	-	-
Bone	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Lymph Nodes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphatic & Haemctopietic Tissues	0.19	0.03	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.16
Other	0.06	-	0.13	0.03	-	0.03
All sites	2.25	2.87	3.09	2.13	2.27	2.38

VITAL STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF AGES AT DEATH 1962

Age Groups	Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Total deaths allocated to Nelson			% of each group to total deaths
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
Under 1 year	-	2	-	-	4	3	4	5	9	1.75
Over 1 and under 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2 " " 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 5 " " 10 "	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	0.39
" 10 " " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15 " " 20 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.19
" 20 " " 25 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	0.19
" 25 " " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 30 " " 35 "	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	0.39
" 35 " " 40 "	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	4	0.78
" 40 " " 45 "	3	4	-	1	-	-	3	3	6	1.17
" 45 " " 50 "	3	5	1	1	2	1	4	5	9	1.75
" 50 " " 55 "	13	3	1	2	6	7	18	8	26	5.05
" 55 " " 60 "	12	3	3	-	10	7	19	10	29	5.63
" 60 " " 65 "	16	12	3	-	9	14	22	26	48	9.32
" 65 " " 70 "	29	24	3	7	17	12	43	29	72	13.98
" 70 " " 75 "	35	29	4	1	13	15	44	43	87	16.88
" 75 " " 80 "	30	35	2	5	16	26	44	56	100	19.42
" 80 " " 85 "	18	39	3	6	4	19	19	52	71	13.79
" 85 " " 90 "	11	22	1	3	7	5	17	24	41	7.96
" 90 " " 95 "	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	0.97
" 95 " " 100 "	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	0.39
Totals	173	183	21	26	95	111	247	268	515	100.00

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

SHOWING RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

Month	Actual Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Nett deaths in Nelson			
							Number			Rate per 1,000 pop'n
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
January	34	35	6	2	13	17	41	50	91	2.84
February	14	17	2	4	7	9	19	22	41	1.28
March	19	20	3	5	6	11	22	26	48	1.50
April	18	19	4	2	9	9	23	26	49	1.53
May	5	15	1	1	6	8	10	22	32	1.00
June	9	9	1	2	4	6	12	13	25	0.78
July	12	13	-	1	7	9	19	21	40	1.25
August	5	10	1	1	5	9	9	18	27	0.84
September	9	11	-	4	6	8	15	15	30	0.94
October	13	8	-	3	7	8	20	13	33	1.03
November	18	12	3	-	13	6	28	18	46	1.44
December	17	14	-	1	12	11	29	24	53	1.66
Total	173	183	21	26	95	111	247	268	515	16.09

VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN WARDS

Month	Bradley			Central			Cloverhill			Marsden			Netherfield			Southfield			Walverden			Whitefield			Total		
	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T	Deaths in Nelson	Out T	In T
January	16	6	7	8	-	3	5	-	4	11	-	6	9	1	4	4	1	2	9	-	2	7	-	2	69	8	30
February	9	4	3	6	1	-	3	-	4	1	-	4	2	1	-	3	-	2	4	-	2	3	-	1	31	6	16
March	8	6	3	2	-	2	4	1	1	5	-	1	6	1	1	4	-	2	5	-	2	5	-	5	39	8	17
April	9	5	3	1	1	-	3	-	1	6	-	4	4	-	2	-	-	4	7	-	3	7	-	1	37	6	18
May	4	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	2	4	-	2	3	-	2	1	-	1	20	2	14
June	5	2	2	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	2	18	3	10
July	10	1	3	-	-	4	3	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	3	25	1	16
August	7	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	4	1	-	1	15	2	14
September	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	3	4	3	2	-	-	2	4	-	4	1	-	3	20	4	14
October	2	1	2	2	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	3	5	-	4	21	3	15
November	7	3	6	2	-	4	2	-	2	4	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	7	-	5	3	-	-	30	3	19
December	8	1	6	6	-	3	6	-	5	1	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	1	31	1	23
Total	87	33	38	31	3	21	33	1	20	45	1	33	42	7	18	25	1	22	54	1	30	39	-	24	356	47	206
Nett Deaths	92			49			52			77			53			46			83			63			515		

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS OR INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO TOTAL DEATHS DURING 1962.

Quarter Ended	Deaths in Nelson		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Nett Deaths	
	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.	Total M. F.	In Hosp. or Inst. M. F.
31st March	67 72 139	17 19 36 or 25.9%	11 11 22	8 9 17 or 77.2%	26 37 63	26 36 62 or 98.4%	82 98 180	35 46 81 or 45.0%
30th June	32 43 75	10 8 18 or 24.0%	6 5 11	5 4 9 or 81.8%	19 23 42	19 23 42 or 100.0%	45 61 106	24 27 51 or 48.2%
30th September	26 34 60	3 4 7 or 11.6%	1 6 7	1 4 5 or 71.4%	18 26 44	17 23 40 or 90.9%	43 54 97	19 23 42 or 43.3%
31st December	48 34 82	5 5 10 or 12.2%	3 4 7	3 3 6 or 85.7%	32 25 57	32 23 55 or 96.5%	77 55 132	34 25 59 or 44.7%
Total for the year	173 183 356	35 36 71 or 19.9%	21 26 47	17 20 37 or 78.7	95 111 206	94 105 199 or 96.6%	247 268 515	112 121 233 or 45.2%

VITAL STATISTICS

Percentage of Deaths which occurred in Hospitals, Institutions, Etc., annually from 1953 - 1962 inclusive, with averages.

Year	Deaths in Nelson				Inward Transfer Deaths from Other Areas.		Nett Deaths Assigned to Nelson	
	Total Number in Nelson	% occurring in Hospital, Inst. Etc.	Outward Transfers to Other Areas.	% occurring in Hospital, Inst. Etc.	Total Number	% occurring in Hospital, Inst. Etc.	Total Number	% occurring in Hospital, Inst. Etc.
1953	439	19.3	47	93.6	134	93.3	526	31.5
1954	411	22.1	59	88.1	153	93.4	505	36.0
1955	406	21.9	58	81.0	146	73.9	494	30.3
1956	414	20.8	54	87.0	161	96.9	521	37.4
1957	408	19.8	49	93.8	146	94.5	505	34.2
Average	416	20.8	53	88.4	148	90.5	510	33.9
1958	381	17.6	50	84.0	158	90.5	489	34.3
1959	366	15.3	34	82.3	194	95.9	526	40.7
1960	362	20.4	43	81.4	214	95.3	533	45.8
1961	375	18.4	40	77.5	201	93.5	536	42.2
1962	356	19.9	47	78.7	206	96.6	515	45.2
Average	368	18.3	43	80.8	195	94.5	520	41.6
Average 10 years 1953 - 62	392	19.6	48	84.7	171	92.8	515	37.7

VITAL STATISTICS

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS IN FIVE-YEAR GROUPS ACCORDING TO AGES, FROM 1920-1960 WITH 1962 ADDED FOR COMPARISON

Ages	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1962
Under 1 year	13.2	7.7	7.7	5.9	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.7
1 - 5 years	2.2	5.3	2.3	1.1	0.8	Not available	0.4	0.6	0.4	-
5 - 15 years	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.4		0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
15 - 45 years	20.2	15.5	12.0	12.6	10.0		2.1	2.6	2.8	2.7
45 - 65 years	26.1	32.8	29.8	28.5	28.1		26.9	25.5	22.3	21.8
65 years & over	35.1	36.6	46.6	50.2	57.1		69.1	69.7	72.6	73.4
Total deaths	410	478	483	460	530	478	564	494	533	515
Population	43,095	39,990	39,760	37,096	33,520	31,100	34,670	33,220	31,470	32,000
Death Rate	9.5	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.8	15.3	16.3	14.9	16.9	16.1

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Particulars of the staff of the Health Department are given on page 5 of this report.

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health services within the Borough, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section relates to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community.

Liaison between County Council Services and Borough Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer and Divisional Medical Officer.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee of the North West Regional Hospital Board.

General Hospitals in the Burnley district available to Nelson residents are as follows:-

Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson.
Hartley Hospital, Colne.
General Hospital, Burnley.
Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to Marsden Hospital, Burnley, and the committee also provides recuperative accommodation at the Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

Maternity Hospitals available in the group are as follows:-

Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson.
Christiana Hartley Maternity Home, Colne.
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

This service is also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee and separate clinics are held twice a week for both male and female patients at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The facilities of the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston, are available for the use of your Authority.

Samples of water, milk, ice cream, etc., were submitted for examination and the results are given in the appropriate sections of this report.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

Care of the aged in their own homes is the responsibility of the Lancashire County Council as the Health Authority, but your Council also provides a Welfare Scheme which is supplementary to that of the County Council.

Eight paid welfare workers are employed who visit the aged in their own homes and provide various services such as shopping, collecting pensions and other errands, etc.

It is a most commendable scheme and greatly appreciated. Financed by the Mayor's Welfare Fund and also supported by voluntary contributions from employers and voluntary organisations, it is administered by a Standing Committee of the Corporation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951
SECTION 47

No action was found to be necessary under this section during the year for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

The Chest Clinic for the area is situate at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley, to which known, and suspected, cases of tuberculosis are referred by medical practitioners. Patients are also visited in their own homes by Health Visitors employed by the Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 6. These Health Visitors work in co-operation with the Chest Clinic and advise on the care and after care of patients.

OTHER SERVICES

The Borough of Nelson forms part of the Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 6 and the following is a summary of the services provided by the County Council and administered from the Divisional Health Office, Oakleigh, Reedley, Nr. Burnley.

- Ambulance Service
- Care of the Aged in their own homes
- Care of Mothers and Young Children
  - Child Welfare Centres
  - Ante-natal Clinics
  - Post-natal Care
  - Dental Care
  - Day Nurseries
  - Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children
  - Problem Families
- Chiropody Service for the Aged
- Health Visiting
- Home Help Service
- Home Nursing
- Immunisation and Vaccination
- Laundry Service for Incontinent Patients
- Midwifery Service
- Mental Health Service
  - Mental subnormality
  - Mental Illness
- National Assistance Act, 1948 - Welfare Services
  - Residential Accommodation
  - Temporary Accommodation
- Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
  - Health Education and Propaganda
  - Care and After Care
  - Convalescent Home Care
  - Tuberculosis - Provision of Extra Nourishment
    - Home Help
    - Health Visiting
    - Protection of Children
    - Loan of Nursing Equipment
    - Night Helps and Evening Helps
- Registration of Homes for Disabled & Old Persons
- Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons
  - Welfare of the Blind
  - Welfare of the Partially Sighted Persons
  - Welfare of Deaf and Dumb Persons
  - Welfare of Other Handicapped Persons

Information regarding these services are given in my report as Divisional Medical Officer.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The North Calder Water Board, constituted in 1960, supplies water to the Borough of Nelson and the surrounding districts. The gathering grounds on the hills on either side of the townships feed the Board's five storage reservoirs, which have a combined capacity of over 410 m. gallons. Two boreholes have a potential of over a million gallons per day. The three compensation reservoirs have a total capacity of 135 m. gallons, and the three service reservoirs almost 12 m. gallons. The total water storage capacity is thus over 555 m. gallons.

All water is filtered and chlorinated before going into supply at the treatment plants at Barley, Coldwell and Laneshaw. The area of supply is zoned according to locality and altitude to utilise the available head of water from the service reservoirs, namely 718.5 feet at Waidshouse and 755 feet at Ridgaling. The majority of premises in the urban part of the district lie between altitude 400 and 600 feet, with the highest point in the Borough at 1123 feet in open moorland.

The Board supplied water to an estimated population of around 68,000, whose average daily consumption for domestic purposes was almost 33 gallons per head. In addition, water supplied for manufacturing and trade purposes, at over 1 m. gallons per day, amounted to the equivalent of about 15 gallons per person per day. The total quantity of water supplied per day on average was 3.25 m. gallons.

The water supply during the year has been satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity. Ninety samples of raw water were examined bacteriologically, together with 4 chemical analyses: all were reported upon satisfactorily. Of the 74 bacteriological examinations of treated water, 16 received adverse sample reports; these were due to serious flood conditions resulting in blocked filters. These filters were overhauled immediately, when subsequent bacteriological samples proved satisfactory. The four chemical analyses of treated water all gave satisfactory results. The waters are not plumbo-solvent in action.

Piped water from the mains supply is provided internally to all but 19 houses. These nineteen, situated in the rural parts of the district and remote from the main supply, derive their water from individual private sources. Eleven newly built houses were connected to the public supply during the year, when 65 yards of water main were used. Six rows of property embracing 52 houses, had joint service pipe replacements totalling 206 yards of water main. It is estimated that a further 300 houses would receive a more adequate water supply if the joint service pipes were replaced.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of a few isolated properties in the more rural parts of the district and distant from the sewerage system, the whole of the urban part of the district is drained and sewered. Situated just outside the borough boundary, the Sewage Works at Linedred is under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. The estimated dry weather flow is 1.75 m. gallons per day, equivalent to almost 55 gallons per head of population.

Sewage treatment consists of screening, settling and sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. In dry weather part of the effluent is recirculated. Storm water passes to the river via settling tanks. The final effluent either passes to Pendle Water or is pumped up the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to serve as compensation water to replace that removed from the Canal at Hunccat Electricity Generating Station.

Sludge from the treatment process is digested and later available for horticultural and agricultural processes.

During the year, 14 newly built houses were connected to the sewerage system, and a block of 6 houses, in an area remote from main drainage and previously served by night soil collection service, was drained into a newly constructed septic tank.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Number of privy middens	23
Number of closets attached to these middens	22
Number of pail closets	23
Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	Nil
Number of moveable dustbins	13,042
Number of trough closets	Nil
Number of waste water closets	4,028
Number of fresh water closets	9,252

Conversions during 1962:

Number of privy closets to fresh water closets	6
Number of privy closets to pail closets	Nil
Number of pail closets to fresh water closets	Nil
Number of trough closets to fresh water closets	Nil
Number of waste water closets to fresh water closets ...	288
Number of premises at which moveable dustbins were substituted for fixed receptacles	Nil

The above figures relate to sanitary accommodation at all premises, including factories, schools, etc. at the end of the year.

There are 12,598 houses on the water carriage system.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire Rivers Board is the authority responsible for watercourses.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Cleansing and Transport Department, under the control of the Director of Cleansing, undertakes the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, the cleansing of streets, the cleansing of and repairs to drainage, the maintenance of public conveniences, and the provision of and maintenance of corporation transport. In connection with these works of public cleansing, a fleet of purpose-built vehicles is maintained at the Depot in Charles Street.

About 10,300 tons of refuse is collected annually, equal to nearly 6½ cwts. per person per year. This refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Swinden Holme, along with refuse delivered direct to the tip. Tins and other metals are hand sorted from the bulk refuse, and returned to the depot, together with waste paper which has been collected separately. The gross income from this salvage amounts to over £7,000 a year.

As far as circumstances allow, the aim is to provide a weekly collection of house refuse. Dustbins to dwelling-houses are provided out of rate fund, and 626 new dustbins were supplied during the year. Forty seven new dustbins were provided at business premises at the expense of the owner or occupier. Twice weekly collections are made of waste from butchers' and greengrocers' shops, where suitable receptacles are provided, emptied and cleansed for a charge of 25/- per quarter per receptacle.

The Cleansing Department also undertakes the emptying of cesspools etc. at those few premises which are not served by public sewer. This service is carried out at intervals of two to four weeks as may be necessary.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

The number of complaints received at the Department during the year remained at the normal level, and many of the matters complained about were the usual factors affecting dwelling-houses, namely defective drainage, dampness, lack of repair and general defects. Over 900 visits were necessary for the examination and testing of defective drainage systems. Complaints of water under floor, to the extent of 42 cases, continued to tax the ingenuity of the inspectors, since in many instances the source of water is not easily traceable. As a matter of interest, almost £20 worth of drain trace powder was used during the year.

Complaints regarding the condition of empty houses continued to be received. In many of these cases, the houses had been broken into and plundered for useful fittings such as woodwork and metalwork. Once started on the downward path by the odd broken window, it is not usually long before a house is reduced to a shambles and used as a general dumping ground for the unwanted rubbish of the neighbourhood. It is strange, perhaps, that though this desecration may take place in an empty house in the middle of a terrace of occupied houses, no one ever sees or hears it happen. Whilst not peculiar to Nelson, it is a sad reflection on these times that such hooliganism can take place. Public health law offers no legal remedy in the majority of these cases, and any improvement effected is due to the persuasive powers of the inspector on a, usually, reluctant and uninterested owner.

Nowadays, complaints of insects are usually found to be of cockroaches, silver fish or golden spider beetles rather than bed bugs or fleas, which with an increasing interest in hygiene on the part of John Citizen, are now almost legendary. It is perhaps a reflection on the summer weather that only one request for dealing with a wasps' nest was received. Four residents took exception to their neighbours keeping pigeons or poultry, and three residents complained of the barking of dogs.

Which brings one to the Noise Abatement Act, which came into force at the latter end of 1960. The publicity which it received prompted many people, either as individuals or collectively by petition, to complain about various noises in the district. Many of these noises were not new, some having been produced over many years, although one in particular arrived with a new industry. But, apart from a section defining the circumstances in which loudspeakers may or may not be operated in streets, the new Act does nothing to define a noise nuisance - it merely empowers a local authority to act for aggrieved persons, as well as allowing such persons to take action themselves. Viewed in this light, the Act falls rather flat since, if one may paraphrase, somewhat like beauty, noise nuisance is in the mind of the beholder. The resources and technical ability of a town as small as Nelson being insufficient for the task, expert advice was sought in one case in which it was felt that there may possibly be some justification for the complaints levied against a factory. The consultant's opinion was that no nuisance existed, although recommendations were made, involving some structural alteration, when the noise should be reduced in intensity. The firm were later to adopt these recommendations, with the desired result. Other noise nuisances were alleged to take place at clubs, both drinking and recreational, when the convivialities disturbed residents in the neighbourhood. A perhaps rather unexpected source of noise came from a shop door bell.

Inspections made during the year totalled 3,498, when 2,435 premises were visited for various purposes. As a result of these inspections, 251 defects or nuisances were observed, and informal action was taken on 90 occasions. Statutory notices were served in 18 cases. A total of 377 defects were remedied during the period.

	INSPECTIONS	RE-INSPECTIONS
Bakehouses	95	24
Boiler plants	4	-
Butchers' shops	117	14
Closets water	14	19
Closets waste water	62	54
Closets pail	2	-
Complaints received	367	414
Complaints confirmed	196	34
Dairies, milkshops and milkstores	51	3
Drains inspected	102	91
Drains smoke test	4	-
Drains olfactory test	12	1
Drains colour test	248	230
Drains defective	89	136
Fish frying establishments	47	6
Food (preserved) manufacturers	85	4
Food catering establishments	124	32
Food shops and warehouses	266	124
Factories - power	15	14
Factories - non-power	9	1
Fishmongers' shops	40	-
Houses defective	206	544
Houses detailed inspection	6	2
Houses overcrowding	25	-
Houses dirty	1	9
Ice-cream retailers	58	2
Infectious/notifiable diseases	59	47
Insect infestations	29	7
Interviews	546	1
Houses smoke control	197	79
Diseases of Animals Act	1	-
Houses general	10	-
Caravan sites	1	-
Markets	84	21
Meat and Food inspections	390	13
Meat and Food condemnations	199	-
Meetings with owners	157	2
Meetings with contractors	84	2
Miscellaneous	312	1
Notices served:		
Verbal	28	-
Informal	62	-
Statutory P.H.A.	18	-
Offensive accumulations	31	29
Pet Stores	6	-
Piggeries	2	-
Public Houses	1	3
Rats and mice	14	13
Samples submitted:		
Ice-cream	84	-
Milk (Biological test)	121	-
Milk (Methylene blue test)	120	-
Milk (Phosphatase test)	25	-
Milk (Turbidity test)	4	-
Other Foods	1	-
Water, etc.	8	-
Septic tank installations	2	3
Slaughterhouses	262	12
Schools	6	-
Smoke observations	61	-
Tents, vans and sheds	3	-
Verminous premises	1	1
Watercourses	3	-
Water supply	20	4

SHOPS ACTS

The provisions of the Shops Acts are administered by Mr. S. C. Roberts, a member of the Town Clerk's staff.

CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are no licensed sites within the Borough.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurements of atmospheric pollution having now been recorded since March 1952, this is perhaps a suitable point at which to examine the results obtained. On comparison the figures vary from month to month but have in general remained constant to an annual deposit of total solids of around 150 tons per square mile. As has been mentioned in previous reports on the subject, it is almost impossible, sampling at only one point in the town, to arrive at anything like a close estimate of the pollution which daily showers itself over any urban area. The ideal would be to have a number of sampling points positioned in and around the town, when reasonably accurate figures could be obtained. The one sampling point, sited as it is in Walton Lane, is bounded on the south west by domestic and industrial premises, but on its other aspects there is relatively open country for some distance. Thus a wind from a direction other than between south and west is a relatively clean one, and no airborne pollution reaches the sampling point. The climatological station is not equipped with an anemometer, so records of wind direction and force are not available to read in conjunction with pollution figures, when a fuller appreciation would be possible.

Bearing in mind these criticisms, it was felt that if the pollution figures obtained over the ten years 1952 to 1961 were averaged out, some trend in pollution might be shown. The results are shown in the four graphs, and relate to the deposit of total solids, which is the sum of the insoluble and soluble deposits, and to the sulphur content of the air. In the graphs, the 1962 results are compared with each of the ten year average figures.

The figures for the deposit of total solids show, instead of the anticipated rise in the winter (and therefore coal-burning months) and drop in the summer (when less fuel would be burned), that there are three peaks and depressions in each year. The highest peak is, not unnaturally, in December, with an average deposit of 16.6 tons per square mile. From December the figure falls through January and February to the 9.81 tons of March, after which it starts to climb to the minor peak of June, a figure of 13.33 tons, and slightly higher than the 13.16 tons of the average January. From June to July another drop (of 1.81 tons) is experienced, after which the monthly rate climbs until October, just a little higher than the June figure, then drops 2.28 tons to November, before ascending to the December "high". This November figre, slightly lower than the July figure, was rather unexpected, but over the ten years it was almost invariably lower than that for the months immediately preceding and following it, and the figures for the ten year average show this drop quite dramatically. The explanation can probably be found in the poet's description of November, "season of mellow mists", though it is doubtful whether an urban mist is ever mellow. November being a traditionally windless month (which in part contributes to the formation of mist and fog), the recording station does not have its quota of pollution blown across it. The summer peak of June is also probably due to atmospheric conditions normally prevalent in that month - a lack of rain, which exerts a scrubbing or cleansing action on the atmosphere, and which in turn enables the general dust of roadways, soil etc. to become airborne. The outline of the graph for insoluble deposits would appear to confirm this. This graph tends to have its main peak by June, with a lesser peak during December and January, and also shows the November "low" as being the lowest point in the cycle. The soluble deposit graph tends, apart from the November depression, to show a rythmic rise and fall over the twelve month, being at its highest in December with a fairly flat depression from March to June.

The last graph, relating to the sulphur content of the air, also shows a fairly even rise and fall, again with November levelling out, being at its lowest in July and highest during December and January.

When compared with the ten year average figures, those for 1962 show the same general characteristics, with the exception of the month of January, when the figures were substantially higher in all cases. Indeed, the figures for soluble deposit, total solids, and sulphur were the highest ever recorded for that month. In contradistinction, the figures for the November solids were in all cases the lowest ever recorded for that month. Some of the figures for April, May and June were also the lowest ever for those months, and as can be seen from the graphs, with the exception of January in all cases, and sulphur in August, the levels are all below the past average figures, in some cases noticeably so. It was unfortunate that, at the end of December, the sudden arctic conditions caused the destruction of the receptacle used for the collection of solid deposits, and no results are available for that month.

Since recordings were started in 1952, an upward trend in both deposit and sulphur content was observed until 1957, since when a reversal of this trend has occurred. The 1962 figures, albeit for eleven months only, were nearly 60 tons less than for the previous year. But, as explained earlier, it is unwise to attempt to forecast trends with the equipment at our disposal, and it must remain but a wish that this figure will be maintained or even bettered in future years. The figure is below the national average for deposit gauges throughout the country, whereas the sulphur figure is above the national average, even the 1962 record low being still almost 15% above this figure.

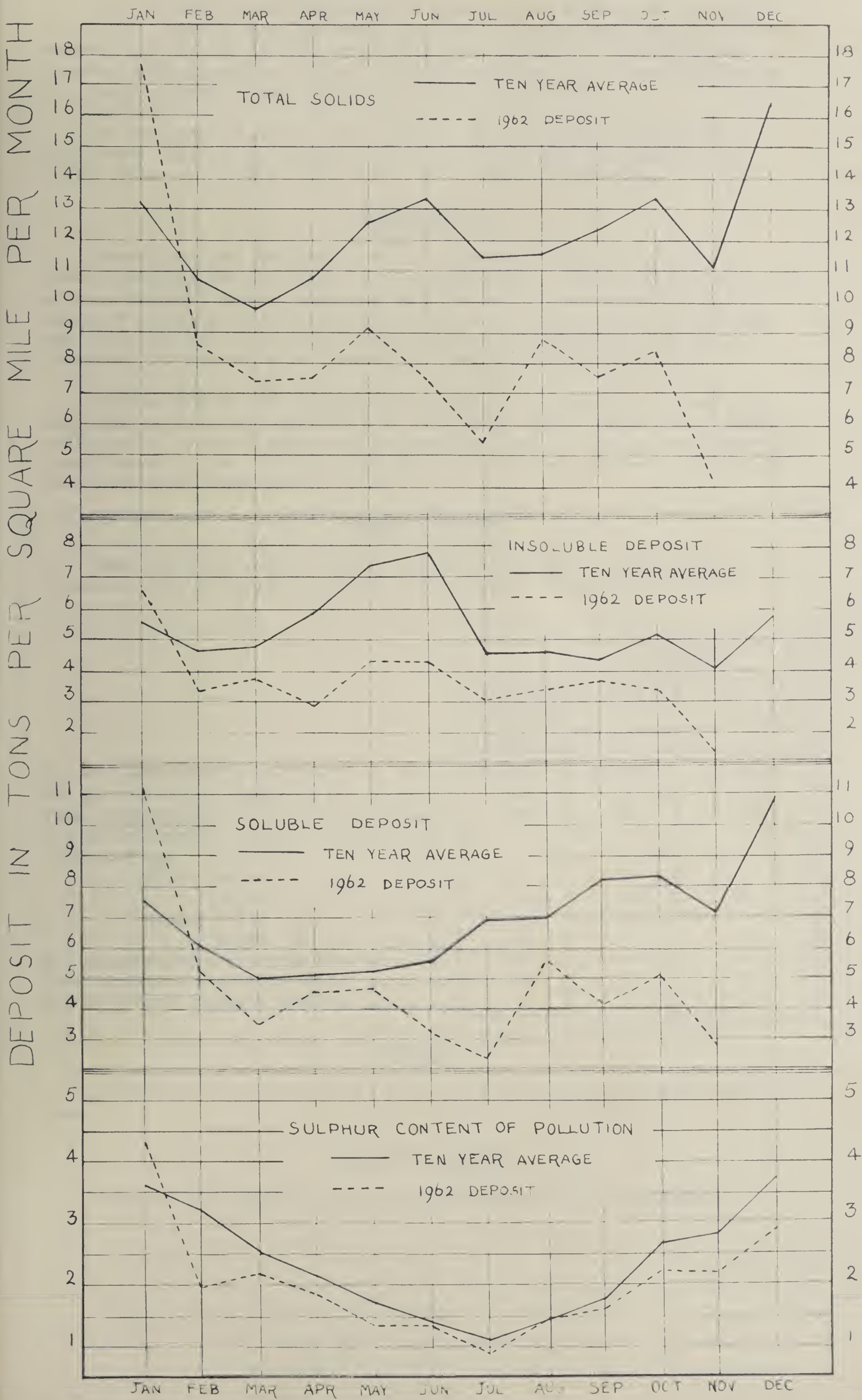
The routine observations of industrial chimneys continued during the year, when 61 such observations were made. Each observation was of thirty minutes' duration, and three offences were observed, each offence relating to the continuous emission of dark smoke in excess of the prescribed period of four minutes, although the offences were comparatively minor in that the maximum period of continuous dark smoke emission amounted to only six minutes. The improvement in both the density and duration of smoke from industry over the last decade has been most noticeable. Improvements to boiler plant, and even in some cases its replacement with modern highly efficient plant, have effected economies to the steam user. These changes have also benefitted the general public, in that the gases discharged from industrial chimneys are much cleaner, both visibly and chemically. In short, fuel economy and fuel efficiency are virtually synonymous.

It is not only on the industrial front that changes are being made : the private householder is beginning to realise how costly and inefficient is the traditional method of heating his house. From the number of inquiries made at the Department, many people are thinking now of whole house heating, either by gas, electricity, oil or smokeless solid fuel. Many more are of their own free will converting their old type fireranges from coal to smokeless fuel burning, or installing gas or electric fires. And all this without the aid of any grant from the Corporation. Clear thinking people prefer the comfort and cleanliness of a modern appliance now to having to wait, perhaps only a year or two, until their homes would be included in a smoke control area when they could claim a grant as a right. It is unfortunate that such people, who as well as improving their own comfort are contributing to the better health of us all in "going smokeless", are denied the right to any recompense for money they spend on heating improvements. But, as the law stands and it seems likely, in spite of representations, that it will remain so, householders have to wait until their house is included in a confirmed smoke control area before any grant can be made to them.

Steps towards the implementation of Nelson's first smoke control area were taken towards the latter end of the year when Health Committee approval was formally obtained. The survey of premises in this area was commenced, but progress was necessarily impeded by the fact that an inspector appointed some time previously to expedite the survey left to take up another appointment just before Committee approval was given, and the vacancy remained unfilled at year end. In the somewhat limited number of premises surveyed by

year end, it was found that the general response to the idea of cleaner air was favourable. Many people had already taken steps themselves to increase their comfort, and had installed smokeless appliances of various types. Those who regularly burn coke, undoubtedly the cheapest smokeless solid fuel, can find no evidence of the criticisms normally levied against this fuel, the main one of which is "fumes". The facts, simply, are these : coke is manufactured from coal, a process in which nothing is added to the coke, which must therefore have the same sulphur content as the coal from which it is made. When burning, both coal and coke give off sulphur dioxide (SO_2), which admittedly has an odour. In actual fact, a newly made coal fire gives off a much higher concentration of SO_2 than a coke fire. At this stage, a coal fire will also give off a substantial amount of offensive sulphuretted hydrogen (H_2S), whereas coke emits only a trace. Both coal and coke emit carbon monoxide (CO) in equal amounts. The fact remains that coke is an improved coal - indeed, once the flame has disappeared from a coal fire, what is left but glowing embers of coke? Criticisms of fumes from coke must lie, not with the fuel itself, but with defective draught or down draught in the chimney flue or the incorrect installation of flue pipes. When a coal fire is lit under such circumstances, the smoke, masking the SO_2 content, may escape into the room, and is readily visible. Whereupon the usual trick of making the smoke go up the chimney, such as opening a room door, is resorted to. With a coke fire in these circumstances no smoke appears in the room, and one may be unaware that the flue is not serving its purpose satisfactorily until the concentration of fumes in the room reaches a high level, a level which would not have been tolerated with a coal fire because the offensive smoke accompanying the SO_2, would long since have caused one to take evasive action.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION



SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The Corporation own and maintain swimming and bathing facilities at the Public Baths in Bradley Road. Here the accommodation consists of two swimming baths, one 75 feet by 30 feet, the other 50 feet by 20 feet, together with 18 slipper baths. Outdoor swimming can be practised during the summer months at the Open Air Pool in Marsden Park.

At each establishment water from the mains supply is used, and continuous filtration, operated at turnover periods of 3 hours at the Public Baths and 6 hours at the Open Air Pool, is maintained.

DISINFESTATION

During the year requests for the treatment by the Department of insect infestations were made by 37 householders. These infestations, all at non-municipal houses, referred in the main to cockroaches, with odd cases of golden spider beetle and other non-parasitic insects. Bed bugs and fleas are not often encountered nowadays, although three families, involving 12 persons, were treated for scabies infestation.

Various methods of treatment and types of insecticide are employed, depending upon the circumstances of each case. Smoke generators, powder application, residual spray and lacquers are used in appropriate situations. Insecticides in use include dieldrin, lindane and malathion, activated in some cases with pyrethrins.

RODENT CONTROL

This aspect of public health is under the control of the Director of Cleansing, who has kindly supplied the following information:-

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling-houses	All Other	
No. of properties in district.	12,037	3,828	48
No. of properties inspected	155	57	6
Total inspections (inc. re-inspections).	245	121	13
No. of properties inspected found to be infested by:			
Rats - major	-	-	-
" " minor	21	24	5
Mice - major	-	-	-
" minor	63	27	1
No. of infested properties treated	84	51	6
Total treatments carried out..	84	54	7
No. of "block" control schemes	-	-	-

SCHOOLS

Conditions at the 23 schools were found to be satisfactory during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades established within the district.

FACTORIES ACTS

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	141	29	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises	3	-	-	-
Total	258	39	3	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective...	3	1	-	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).....	3	2	-	-	-
Total	6	3.	-	3	-

No notification of outworkers was received during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

There are no such premises within the district.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

Three premises were registered under the provisions of the above Act.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS, OF THE DISTRICT

The chief sanitary requirement of the district must remain the conversion of insanitary waste water closets to fresh water closets. There are still 4,028 of these closets in use, as against 9,252 fresh water closets. During the year, 292 closet conversions were carried out, approximately one third less than the number converted during 1961. The majority of these conversions are done with the aid of Standard Grants, resulting in many cases in the provision of additional facilities in dwellings.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Over 850 visits in connection with housing defects and repairs were made during 1962. In the course of these inspections, 228 defects were discovered in 75 houses. Informal action was taken in each case, and in 18 instances, statutory action was necessary. During the year 242 defects in 84 houses had been remedied.

The standard of housing in Nelson is generally good, and such defects as arise are usually due to lack of regular maintenance of the property. This is not always the fault of the property owner, since difficulty can be experienced in getting a contractor on to the job. Small plumbing jobs are especially difficult to get attended, since the Standard Grant Scheme seems to keep many plumbers busy to the exclusion of smaller repair work. The general repair position seems to be that unless the job is a really big one, it can wait its turn in the queue until trade grows slack. However, constant chivvying of owners and contractors gets work done, although not always as quickly as one could wish.

The following table analyses the defects found and remedied in dwelling-houses.

	Found During 1962	Remedied During 1962	Found in 1961 Remedied in 1962
Roofs, etc.			
Defective roof	28	14	12
Defective roof flashing	-	-	2
Defective chimney stack	4	2	1
Defective chimney pots	4	3	-
Defective eavesgutters	16	10	14
Defective rainwater downspout	8	5	6
Walls, external.			
Defective pointing	10	6	8
Doors.			
Defective door	9	6	6
Windows.			
Defective window frame/sashes	20	2	18
Defective pointing	4	-	-
Broken sashcords	10	3	3
Broken glazing	2	-	4
Ceilings.			
Defective ceiling plaster	11	3	8
Walls, internal.			
Defective wall plaster	21	9	10
Damp walls	6	3	6
Defective skirting board	2	1	-
Floors.			
Defective flag floor	7	4	1
Defective wood floor	4	3	4
Staircases.			
Defective/absent handrail	3	1	-
Firegrates, flues, etc.			
Defective firegrate	3	1	1
Defective hearth	2	-	-
Defective flue	-	-	3
Sinks, baths, etc.			
Defective sink	1	-	-
Defective sink waste pipe	5	3	3

	Found During 1962	Remedied During 1962	Found in 1961 Remedied in 1962
Drainage.			
Defective drain	13	10	5
Defective dishbrick	7	5	1
Defective tippler	-	-	1
Defective vent pipe	1	-	-
Sanitary accommodation.			
Defective compartment	3	-	2
Defective roof	1	1	1
Defective wall	-	-	1
Defective floor	-	-	1
Defective door/door frame	3	1	1
Defective closet	2	-	2
Defective closet seat	2	1	2
Defective w.c. cistern	2	2	-
Insanitary waste water closet	1	-	-
Yards.			
Defective yard wall	-	-	3
Defective yard surface	4	1	2
Defective yard gate	4	2	1
Dirty yard surface	1	1	-
Miscellaneous.			
Accumulation of refuse	-	-	1
Improper storage of refuse	1	-	2
Insufficient subfloor ventilation.	1	1	-
Defective ventilation grating	-	-	2
Defective coal store door	2	-	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

	Houses	Flats
Number of new houses erected during the year:		
(i) By the local authority	-	-
(ii) By other local authorities	-	-
(iii) By other bodies or persons	14	-

1. Inspections of dwellinghouses during the Year:
   1. (a) Total no. of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 91
   (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 768
   (c) No. of dwellinghouses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.. 75
   2. Total no. of dwellinghouses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit .. Nil

2. Houses Demolished

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Displaced during year Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under S. 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957.	4	4	4
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas:	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year: Persons	Displaced during year: Families
(5) ~~Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the M.O.H.~~	-	2	1
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

3. Unfit houses Closed:	Number	Displaced during year Persons	Displaced during year Families
(1) Under Ss. 16(4), 17(1) & 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(2) Under Ss. 17(3) & 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under S.18, Housing Act, 1957..	-	-	-

4. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which Defects were remedied:	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	69	-
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	15	-
(b) Ss. 9 & 16 Hsg. Act, 1957	-	-
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

5. Unfit houses in Temporary use (Housing Act, '57)

Position at end of year:	No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Ss. 34 or 53	-	-

6. Purchase of houses by Agreement:	No. of houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	-	-

7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during year:	No. of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected in schemes of - Private Bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority..	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry ..	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-
(e) Work completed.	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings inc. in (e) above..	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts. (give brief particulars)	Nil	

8. House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants:

Action during year:	No. of Dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Applications submitted to local authority .	226
(b) Applications approved by local authority ..	222
(c) Work completed.	278
(d) Remarks	Nil

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES

There remains no shortage of houses in Nelson, as evidenced by the fact that there were almost 300 houses vacant at year end, a figure very similar to that obtaining at the end of 1961. These houses are generally of the older terraced type, and almost without exception are offered for sale.

Mr. F. Cook, Housing Superintendent, has supplied the following information relating to active applications for Corporation houses.

	At comm. of 1962	At end of 1962
No. of active applications	533	448
Type of house required:		
(a) 2 bedroomed type	128	96
(b) 3 bedroomed type	113	103
(c) 4 bedroomed type	-	-
(d) Aged Persons' Bungalow	232	198
(e) Flats	34	29
(f) Disabled Persons' Bungalow	8	10
(g) Aged Persons' House	18	12

Forty six aged persons' bungalows became available for reletting during the period.

No local authority housing scheme was in hand at the year end, but the building of 18 flats was contemplated. There is no special difficulty in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses. The population, on the Registrar General's mid - 1962 estimate, stood at 32,000, a decrease of 140 on the previous year's figure.

OVERCROWDING

Overcrowding among the regular residents of the town is unknown, but occasionally cases arise in the houses of immigrants, mainly Pakistanis. It is usually found that any overcrowding is of a temporary nature, certain of their houses tending to serve as transit accommodation until the new arrival can find a more permanent abode. Periodic inspections are made of these houses to ensure that the number of occupants is kept down to the prescribed figure. This permitted number, as laid down in the Housing Acts, imposes a low standard, and houses occupied up to their maximum permitted number of residents often appear in the eyes of their more space conscious neighbours to be grossly overcrowded.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The sampling of milk for various examinations is carried out by the Lancashire County Council and the local authority. The County samples, in addition to those of school and nursery milk supplies, include those taken from distributors for chemical analysis. These numbered 96 during the year, of which two received adverse reports, as detailed later in this section. In addition 295 milk samples were taken by the Department, details of which are given below.

Total no. of samples submitted for Biological examination 121	RESULTS		
	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	NO RESULT
(i) Tuberculosis	-	112	9
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test	28	84	-
(iii) Brucellosis - Culture Test ...	7	23	-
(iv) Brucellosis - Biological Test.	19	28	-

Samples submitted for Statutory Tests	No. of samples	Result		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	120	96	23	1
Heat treated milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	25	25	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test ..	25	25	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	4	4	-	-

As expected nowadays, no sample of milk was found to contain tubercle bacilli - the last such sample was found in 1956.

The types of milk sampled included 7 heat treated milks from various dairies, and T.T. milks from 36 producers both within and outside the local authority area.

FOOD INSPECTION

The following foodstuffs were found in the course of inspection to be unfit for human consumption. All were surrendered voluntarily for destruction.

Type of Food	Containers	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat	332		7	1	8	6¼
Fruit	663		6	1	13	0
Vegetables	253	1	3	1	9	15
Fish	136			2	11	2¼
Milk	39				26	13
Miscellaneous	460		2	2	15	14½
	1883	2	0	2	1	3

MEAT INSPECTION

The 100% inspection of meat and offal at the private slaughterhouse continued during the year when 2,764 animals were inspected as to their fitness for human consumption. The following table summarizes the findings on postmortem examination.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	322	48	2	2159	233	-
Number inspected	322	48	2	2159	233	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	4	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	128	29	-	304	61	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci ..	39.7%	60.4%	-	14.26%	26.6%	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.4%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-	-

Almost 19 cwts. of meat and offal were rejected as being unfit for human consumption, and disposed of for processing into fertilizer.

FOOD PREMISES

Visits to all classes of premises where food was prepared, stored, or offered for sale totalled 1,475. With the fairly general compliance with all sections of the Food Hygiene Regulations, contraventions are now less frequently observed than in the past. That most of the food shops found no difficulty in complying with the Regulations is shown by the number of contraventions found, namely 21, a substantial decrease on previous years' figures. The number of contraventions written off as remedied during the year, 130, was mostly made up of defects first observed at the latter end of 1961.

The following table summarizes the defects found and remedied in all types of food premises during the year.

	Found During 1962	Remedied During 1962	Found in 1961 Remedied in 1962
Structural defects.			
Defective rainwater guttering	-	-	2
Defective rainwater downspout	2	2	1
Defective wall surface	-	-	2
Defective floor	1	-	3
Defective floor covering	-	-	3
Defective ceiling	1	-	3
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	-
Defective drain	2	2	1
Defective sink waste pipe	1	1	-
Defective w.c. compartment	2	2	-
Defective water closet	1	1	-
Defective water closet seat	-	-	1
Absence of i.v.s. to w.c. compartment	-	-	1

Hygiene defects.	Found During 1962	Remedied During 1962	Found in 1961 Remedied in 1962
Defective/absent/insufficient sink	-	-	8
Defective/absent wash hand basin	-	-	26
Absent/insufficient hot water supply ..	-	-	17
Absence of toilet requisites	-	-	7
Absence of hand washing notice	-	-	5
Want of redecoration	2	1	10
Dirty floor	-	-	3
Misuse of room or equipment	-	-	2
Dirty equipment	1	-	3
Inadequate food protection	3	2	6
Inadequate storage for waste	1	-	1
Absence of protective clothing	-	-	1
Absence of clothing locker	1	1	7
Dirty w.c. compartment	2	2	1
Smoking by food handlers	-	-	1

No. of food premises, by type of business, in district at year end:

Type of business	Number
General grocers and provision dealers	168
Greengrocers & fruiterers (inc. those selling wet fish, game, etc.).	42
Fishmongers (inc. those selling poultry, game, etc).	5
Meat shops, (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc)	61
Bakers and/or confectioners.	72
Fried fish shops	26
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionary, minerals, ice-cream, etc..	71
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack-bars, and similar catering establishments	77
Others..	12

No. of food premises registered under section 16 of Food & Drugs Act, '55.

Type of business	Legislation under which Registration effected	No. registered at end of year:	No. of inspections of registered premises during year
Butchers	Lancs. Cty. Ccl.	37	87
Bakers & Confectioners/Mixed	(Rivers Bd. &	60	95
Baking & Catering/Cafe	General Powers)	2	7
Mixed and Grocery	Act, 1938 - s.	8	17
Fish Friers	116 or Food &	-	-
Cooked Meats, etc.	Drugs Act, '55, s. 16	6	14
		113	220

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

I am indebted to Dr. S. C. Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples obtained under the provisions of the above Act by officers of the County Council.

A total of 165 samples was obtained, consisting of 96 samples of milk (9 of which were samples of Channel Islands milk) and 69 other comprising:-

1 chocolate	1 Lemon Cheese
1 Custard powder	1 Sugar
1 Tea	1 Glycerin B.P.
1 Seidlitz powders B.P.	2 Pork sausages
2 Beef sausages	5 Fresh fruit
1 Flour confectionery	2 Sweets
1 Pie Filling	2 Sauce
3 Flavouring material	1 Fish, canned
1 Laxative tablets	1 White pepper
2 Lard	1 Plain flour

1 Fresh vegetables
2 Ice cream
1 Ammoniated mercury ointment
1 Health salts
1 Epsom salts B.P.
1 Vinegar
1 White pepper
1 Ground almonds
1 Canned meat
1 Christmas pudding
1 Milk powder
1 Bicarbonate of soda
1 Ground rice
1 Soup, canned
1 Fish paste, canned
1 Teething powders
1 Mixed spice, ground
1 Nutmeg, ground
3 Dried fruit
1 Orange drink
1 Honey
1 Borax B.P.
1 Glucose tablets
1 Mincemeat
1 Baking powder
1 Canned vegetables
1 Canned meat and vegetables
1 Double cream
1 Dairy ice cream
1 Cream, sterilised
1 Cocktail onions
1 Mixed fruit sponge pudding, canned
2 Table jellies
1 Ground ginger

I give below details of those samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
1 Seidlitz powders B.P.	Should be labelled "Seidlitz Powders B.P.C."	Packers notified
1 Pork sausages	Contained 120 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed
1 Informal Milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 15.5% extraneous water.	Formal sample obtained
1 Dried Fruit (apricots)	Contained 2.080 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration. The limit for dried apricots is 2,000 parts per million.	Vendor communicated with.
1 Formal milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 1.6% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Beef sausages	Contained 110 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor cautioned

ICE CREAM

Ten brand names of ice cream were on sale in the district during the year, when 84 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Twenty one of these samples were the products of three Nelson manufacturers and gave satisfactory results on 19 occasions.

The gradings of the samples were as follows:-

Provisional Grade 1 - 60
Provisional Grade 2 - 12
Provisional Grade 3 - 3
Provisional Grade 4 - 8

One sample result was returned as void.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Only 127 notifications were received during the year and with the exception of the previous year with 121, 1962 had the smallest number for very many years, giving a rate of 3.96 per 1,000 population. It would therefore appear to have been a very healthy year insofar as these diseases were concerned, but it is, I think, quite fair to say that in all probability this does not, for various reasons, represent a complete picture of the incidence of such diseases amongst the community.

That common infection of childhood, Measles, accounted for 82, or 64%, of the total.

The notifications are analysed and tabulated according to diseases, age of patient, monthly incidence, ward analysis and comparison with previous years and averages in Tables appearing later in this section.

Scarlet Fever

Only 8 cases notified, which was a record low figure and gave an incidence rate of 0.25 per 1,000 population compared with a national rate of 0.33 per 1,000. One of the patients was admitted to hospital.

Measles

The 82 notifications received was an increase of 27 on the previous year, but otherwise it was the smallest number since 1958, although this in all probability does not give a complete picture of the incidence of the disease.

The incidence rate was 2.56 per 1,000 population compared with the national rate of 3.96 per 1,000.

Whooping Cough

For the first time for many years not a single notification was received.

This is of course, now a preventable disease due to the value of immunisation. These days a Triple Vaccine is used widely and gives simultaneous protection against whooping cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus. A great advantage being that children have to receive fewer injections.

Pneumonia

Although there are several forms included under the general heading of pneumonia only two, primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia are notifiable.

Three cases were notified during the year, a decrease of 12 on the previous year and gave an incidence rate of 0.09 per 1,000 population. The national incidence rate was 0.27 per 1,000 population.

Diphtheria

No case of diphtheria has been notified since 1948 when there was one case, an un-immunised patient over school-age. This, undoubtedly is a tribute to immunisation and it is essential that a high state of immunity be maintained.

Immunisation is a free service, available either from the family doctor or the Child Welfare Centre.

Poliomyelitis

For the second successive year no case of this crippling disease was notified. In all probability this again was in no small measure due to immunisation.

Gastro-intestinal Diseases:

Dysentery:

There were 17 notifications received, an increase of 10 on the previous year, but 5 less than the average number over the previous 5 years. These cases did not constitute an outbreak, but were incidental cases spread throughout the summer months. In a small number of the cases faecal samples submitted to laboratory examination gave positive results for Sonne Dysentery.

Food Poisoning:

The total of 16 notifications was the largest number since 1956, but here again the cases did not constitute an outbreak, they were sporadic throughout the year. In no case did laboratory findings give positive results.

Other Diseases:

No notifications were received of any of the other notifiable diseases.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

This is provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee at Marsden Hospital, Burnley, for all infectious diseases with the exception of smallpox. There are, however, occasions when accommodation thereat is not available and arrangements are then made through the Bed Bureau for admission of the patient to an isolation hospital under the control of a neighbouring Hospital Management Committee.

Four cases were admitted during the year as follows:- Dysentery 2, Measles 1; and Scarlet Fever 1.

The following Tables give further information relative to Infectious and other Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).

CASES OF INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING 1962.

Notifiable Disease	Total Cases	Age Periods:								
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over
Scarlet Fever	8	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -										
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	82	4	7	17	14	17	22	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	17	-	-	2	2	1	3	1	-	8
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	108	5	7	19	17	21	29	2	-	8

		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over
Acute Pneumonia	3	-	-	2	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -						
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	16	3	7	5	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19	3	7	7	1	1
Grand Total	127					

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

COMPARISON OF FIGURES FOR 1962 WITH THOSE OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Notifiable Diseases	Cases Notified			Cases removed to hospital		
	1962	1961	1960	1962	1961	1960
Scarlet Fever	[illegible]	21	11	1	1	1
Measles	82	55	516	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	13	69	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	15	3	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	2	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -						
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -						
Infective	-	-	1	-	-	1
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	17	7	15	2	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	3	2	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	16	6	3	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	127	121	622	4	1	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

COMPARISON OF 1962 FIGURES WITH FIGURES FOR PREVIOUS 5 YEARS AND AVERAGE

Notifiable Diseases	Notifications received during					Total for 5yrs.	Average number per yr.	Notifications 1962
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961			
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	20	31	37	11	21	120	24.0	8
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	606	27	139	516	55	1343	268.6	82
Whooping Cough	44	7	7	69	13	140	28.0	-
Pneumonia	28	13	13	3	15	72	14.4	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	2	-	2	0.4	-
Acute Poliomyelitis -								
Paralytic	-	7	-	-	-	7	1.4	-
Non-paralytic	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.2	-
Acute Encephalitis -								
Infective	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.2	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	7	35	46	15	7	110	22.0	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	1	3	0.6	1
Erysipelas	1	-	3	2	3	9	1.8	-
Malaria	-	1	-	-	6	7	1.4	-
Food Poisoning	-	13	2	3	-	18	3.6	16
Total	708	136	247	622	121	1834	366.8	127

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED CASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	8
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	1	4	21	6	28	18	1	1	1	1	82
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis													
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis													
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	5	5	-	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	2	16
Totals	7	-	7	9	21	7	33	31	2	4	3	4	128

WARD ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	Bradley	Central	Cloverhill	Marsden	Netherfield	Southfield	Walverden	Whitefield	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	5	2	-	1	-	8
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	4	-	7	10	9	20	31	1	82
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis									
. Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis									
. Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
. Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	3	1	2	-	-	6	3	2	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	1	16
Totals	7	1	21	18	13	27	37	4	128

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1962.

Notifications (corrected)	(1) England and Wales		(2) Nelson	
	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1000 home population	Number of notifs.	Rate per 1000 home population
Typhoid Fever	127	0.003	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	118	0.003	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	575	0.012	-	-
Scarlet Fever	15,303	0.328	8	0.25
Whooping Cough	8,347	0.179	-	-
Diphtheria	16	0.000	-	-
Erysipelas	1,789	0.038	-	-
Smallpox	63	0.001	-	-
Measles	184,757	3.959	82	2.56
Acute Pneumonia	12,529	0.268	3	0.09
Acute Poliomyelitis -				
Paralytic -	212	0.005	-	-
Non-paralytic	59	0.001	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -				
Infective	113	0.002	-	-
Post Infectious	119	0.003	-	-
Dysentery	30,906	0.662	17	0.53
Food Poisoning	5,150	0.110	16	0.50
Puerperal Pyrexia	7,133	0.153	-	-
Tuberculosis -				
Respiratory	17,974	0.385	21	0.66
Meninges & C.N.S.	164	0.004	-	-
Other	2,522	0.054	3	0.09
Anthrax	7	0.000	-	-

Estimated Home Population (1) 46,669,000
(2) 32,000

(1) Provisional figures based on Registrar General's Quarterly Returns.

WEEKLY RATE OF CLAIMS TO SICKNESS BENEFIT

The manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance has kindly supplied me with particulars of the weekly claims to sickness benefits made by the working population of the district. The figures cover Nelson and a certain number of claims from persons living in the surrounding area, as claimants to benefit may use whichever National Insurance Office is most convenient.

It will be seen from the following Table that the peak period for new claims was in the first and second weeks of January when 705 and 792 first certificates of sickness were submitted. The average number of new claims per week throughout the year was 250.

No. of New Claims per Week - Working Population, 1962.

January	2	705	April	3	282	July	3	174	October	2	190
	9	792		10	249		10	160		9	230
	16	535		17	261		17	65		16	213
	23	427		24	189		24	110		23	234
	30	366	May	1	241		31	181		30	210
February	6	318		8	239	August	7	166	November	6	203
	13	233		15	225		14	217		13	206
	20	288		22	201		21	167		20	218
	27	225		29	178		28	164		27	253
March	6	278	June	5	192	September	4	172	December	4	275
	13	283		12	159		11	147		11	239
	20	301		19	194		18	188		18	212
	27	259		26	166		25	194	January	1(2 wks)	448

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of new cases notified during the year was 24, comprising 21 respiratory cases (12 males and 9 females) and 3 non-respiratory cases (all males).

Analysis by occupation and sex of these new patients is as follows:-

	Type of Case			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Clerk	1	-	-	-
Coalman	1	-	-	-
Cotton weaver	1	3	-	-
Cotton winder	-	1	-	-
Driver, motor vehicle	1	-	-	-
Engineer	-	-	1	-
Housewife	-	3	-	-
Moulder	1	-	-	-
Nurse (student)	-	1	-	-
School child	1	1	1	-
Storeman	1	-	-	-
Sweeper	1	-	-	-
Textile operative	1	-	1	-
Waiter	1	-	-	-
No occupation/not stated	2	-	-	-
Totals	12	9	3	-

This was quite a marked increase on the previous year which had the lowest number of notified cases on record. It was, in fact, an increase of 15 cases (all respiratory) on the previous year and was the largest number of cases notified since 1958.

The incidence rate of new cases was 0.75 per 1,000 population, respiratory 0.66 per 1,000 and non-respiratory 0.09 per 1,000, compared with the respiratory and non-respiratory rates of 0.385 and 0.054 per 1,000 population respectively for England and Wales as a whole. There were no cases in Nelson of tuberculosis of the meninges or central nervous system, but in the country as a whole there were 164 cases giving an incidence rate of 0.004 per 1,000 population.

In spite of the increased incidence during the year there was no death from tuberculosis. This was the first year that no death from this disease has occurred. The national death rate was 0.066 per 1,000 population (respiratory 0.059 and non-respiratory 0.007 per 1,000).

With modern drugs and methods of treatment the disease is curable and opinions have been expressed that Tuberculosis may well be eradicated from the community within two to three decades, although it would appear, however that at present the notification rate is decreasing much slower than the death rate.

Tables at the end of this section give further information relative to the notification etc. of Tuberculosis.

In 1962, as in 1958 when there was also an increase in the notifications of tuberculosis, an appreciable amount of the increase could be credited to the work of the Mass Radiography Service. During the months of April and May No. 1 Mass Radiography of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board carried out a survey in the town. The following is an extract from the report on the survey by Dr. J. F. Capper, The Medical Director of the Unit.

"Once again the survey in Nelson has proved to be very successful. Very good central premises were again provided at the Civic Centre and the thanks of the Unit are due to the Local Authority for their excellent co-operation.

RESPONSE:

From the enclosed figures it can be seen that the Industrial response has fallen by 645 compared with the 1958 survey. This is accounted for by the reduction in places of employment. An increase of 1197 in the General Public response over the 1958 figure is very gratifying indeed.

FINDINGS:

During this survey three cases of active tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment were discovered - a rate of .3 per thousand x-rayed - as against 23 cases discovered in 1958 - a rate of 2.1 per thousand x-rayed. Twelve cases of tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision were discovered as against 11 cases in 1958. These findings show that the preventative measures taken as a result of the large number of cases discovered in 1958 have been very successful.

Eight cases of malignant neoplasm were discovered during this survey as against two cases in 1958. This result is similar to the trend all over the Country.

Seventy-six significant conditions of the heart were reported upon."

TABLE 1. ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EXAMINED

Type of Examinee (G.R.O. Coding).	MALES											FEMALES											Grand Total
	Under 14	14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-65	65 & over	Total	Under 14	14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	Total	
General Practitioners Referrals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Children	-	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	380
Contacts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories/Offices	-	-	200	350	530	660	720	560	350	90	3460	-	-	210	260	450	660	760	340	60	60	2800	6260
General Public Volunteers	-	-	120	380	450	320	520	390	240	240	2660	-	-	100	80	380	440	500	330	440	210	2480	5140
Ante-natal patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	540	730	980	980	1240	950	590	330	6340	-	-	470	340	830	1100	1260	670	500	270	5440	11780

The above figures are taken from a 10% sample of people x-rayed.

TABLE 11 DIAGNOSIS

Abnormalities	MALES												FEMALES												GRAND TOTAL	
	Under 14	14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	Total	Rate per 1000	Under 14	14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	Total	Rate per 1000	Cases	Rate per 1000
Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	0.3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	3	0.3
Tuberculosis requiring only occasional out-patient supervision.	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	6	0.9	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	6	1.1	12	1.01
Malignant neoplasms.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	7	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.2	8	0.7
Non-malignant neoplasms.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2	1	0.1
Sarcoids (including enlarged Hilar Glands)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
Congenital Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	0.4	3	0.2
Acquired Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System.	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	3	7	21	3.3	-	-	-	-	2	3	14	16	15	5	55	10.1	76	6.4
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS 1925

No action was necessary under these Regulations which empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis engaging in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 - SECTION 172

No action was found necessary under this section for the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract.

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Present day knowledge has reduced the necessity for disinfection as frequently as in the past, and in most cases no action is taken unless specifically requested. Only 3 houses involving 6 rooms were disinfected during the year. Where steam disinfection of clothing is required arrangements are made with the Burnley County Borough to do this work.

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP AND SEX DURING 1962

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10 years	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25 years	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 to 75 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	12	9	3	-	-	-	-	-
	21		3		-		-	

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS OVER PERIOD OF 25 YEARS

1. NEW CASES

Year	Respiratory Male	Respiratory Female	Non-respiratory Male	Non-respiratory Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
1962	12	9	3	-	24	0.75
1961	3	3	2	1	9	0.28
1960	7	7	3	-	17	0.54
1959	10	5	3	1	19	0.59
1958	17	15	-	2	34	1.06
1957	9	5	1	1	16	0.49
1956	10	10	-	2	22	0.67
1955	14	10	1	1	26	0.78
1954	12	13	1	3	29	0.86
1953	7	16	3	1	27	0.80
1952	12	12	5	2	31	0.91
1951	14	8	6	7	35	1.02
1950	13	4	6	7	30	0.86
1949	24	15	4	9	52	1.50
1948	22	10	4	7	43	1.24
1947	12	9	2	4	27	0.79
1946	25	6	3	9	43	1.31
1945	16	9	4	10	39	1.25
1944	18	9	3	11	41	1.30
1943	19	5	11	7	42	1.32
1942	20	8	6	9	43	1.31
1941	15	11	10	2	38	1.10
1940	16	10	9	7	42	0.95
1939	10	6	6	13	35	1.01
1938	9	10	13	13	45	1.28

2. DEATHS

1962	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
1961	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1960	1	1	-	-	2	0.06
1959	1	-	1	-	2	0.06
1958	1	-	-	-	1	0.03
1957	3	1	1	-	5	0.15
1956	4	3	-	-	7	0.21
1955	2	1	-	-	3	0.09
1954	-	2	1	-	3	0.09
1953	5	1	1	-	7	0.21
1952	9	2	-	-	11	0.32
1951	4	2	1	1	8	0.23
1950	5	8	-	-	13	0.37
1949	12	5	2	2	21	0.60
1948	11	8	2	2	23	0.66
1947	3	4	-	-	7	0.21
1946	9	3	2	1	15	0.45
1945	10	3	-	3	16	0.50
1944	14	3	1	1	19	0.60
1943	7	5	5	1	18	0.57
1942	6	4	1	3	14	0.43
1941	9	9	3	-	21	0.62
1940	7	6	2	-	15	0.44
1939	13	4	3	-	20	0.58
1938	5	9	2	2	18	0.51

INFECTIOUS & OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

NUMBER OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER DURING 1962

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
Number of cases on register commencement of year	90	79	169	15	13	28	105	92	197
Number of cases added to register during the year:-									
(a) New Cases	12	9	21	3	-	3	15	9	24
(b) Inward Transfers from other districts	3	2	5	1	-	1	4	2	6
Total Cases	105	90	195	19	13	32	124	103	227
Number of cases removed from register during year:-									
(a) Died	2	1	3	-	1	1	2	2	4
(b) Recovered	8	7	15	-	2	2	8	9	17
(c) Left District	4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7
(d) ? Whereabouts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Diagnosis not confirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total deletions	14	11	25	-	3	3	14	14	28
Number of cases on register at end of year	91	79	170	19	10	29	110	89	199

INDEX

Acknowledgements	9
Acts and Byelaws, Local	4
Aged Persons, Welfare of	40
Atmospheric Pollution	48
Atmospheric Pollution, graphs	52
Barometric Pressure, Humidity & Rainfall	15
Birth Rate (1962)	20
Birth Rate (1938 - 1962)	26
Births	20,21,22
Byelaws & Acts, Local	4
Camping Sites & Movable Dwellings	48
Cancer Deaths (1962)	31
Cancer Death Rates (1957 - 1962)	32
Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District	54
Climatological Conditions	13
Common Lodging Houses	54
Deaths	20,22
Deaths, Ages at, Summary of	33
Deaths, Age Groups as percentages of totals (1920 - 1962)	37
Deaths, Cancer, (1962) According to age groups and location of growth	31
Deaths, Cancer Rates, (1957 - 1962)	32
Deaths, Causes of and Rates (1962)	27
Deaths, Causes of and Rates (1957 - 1961)	28
Deaths, Infant	20
Deaths, Infant, Causes and Ages	30
Deaths in Hospitals and Institutions, Etc. (1962)	35
Deaths in Hospitals and Institutions, Etc. (1953 - 1962 and averages)	36
Deaths, Maternal	21
Deaths, Monthly Analysis	33
Deaths, Principal Causes (1957 - 1962)	29
Death Rates	20
Death Rates (1938 - 1962)	26
Deaths, Summary of Ages at Death	33
Deaths, Ward Analysis	34
Disinfection After Infectious Diseases	78
Disinfestation	53
Drainage and Sewerage	44
Factories Acts	54
Food and Drugs Acts - Sampling	64
Food Inspection	62
Food Inspection and Supervision	61
Food Premises	63
Food Premises, defects	63
Food Premises, Registered	64
Food Premises, types in district	64
Health Committee	3
Health Services, General Provision for the Area	39
Health Services, Other	41
Hospitals	40
Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases	69
Houses let in Lodgings	54
Houses, Sufficiency of Supply	59
Housing	55
Housing, defects	56
Housing, Statistics	57
Humidity	15
Ice Cream	65
Infant Deaths	20
Infant Mortality Rate	20,23
Infectious Diseases, Cases (Exc. Tuberculosis) Notified 1962	68,70
Infectious Diseases, Case Rate Comparison with England and Wales	73
Infectious Diseases, Comparisons (1960 - 1962)	71
Infectious Diseases, Comparisons and averages - 5 years	71
Infectious Diseases, Disinfection after	78
Infectious Diseases, Hospital Accommodation	69
Infectious Diseases, Monthly Incidence	72
Infectious Diseases, Prevalence and Control over	67

Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis 74
Infectious Diseases, Ward Analysis of Notifications 61
Inspection and Supervision of Food 61
Inspection of Food 62
Inspection of Meat 62
Inspections, Public Health 46
Introductory Letter 7
Laboratory Facilities 40
Letter of Introduction 7
Live Birth Rate 20
Live Births 20,21
Local Acts and Byelaws 4
Meat Inspection 62
Milk Supply 62
Mortality Rate, Cancer (1957 - 1962) 32
Mortality Rate, Early Neo-natal 20
Mortality Rate, Infant 20,23
Mortality Rate, Maternal 21,23,26
Mortality Rate, Neo-natal 20
Mortality Rate, Peri-natal 21
National Assistance Acts 41
Offensive Trades 53
Other Health Services 41
Overcrowding 59
Population 12,21
Prevalence & Control over Infectious Diseases 67
Public Cleansing 45
Public Health Act, (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 78
Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 172 78
Public Health Inspections 46
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act 54
Rainfall 15,18,19
Rivers and Streams 45
Rodent Control 53
Sanitary Accommodation 45
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area 43
Schools 53
Shops Act 48
Sickness Benefit - Weekly Returns 74
Social Conditions 12
Staff of Public Health Department 5
Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area 11
Still Birth Rate 20,26
Still Birth Rates (1938 - 1962) 26
Still Births 20,22
Sunshine 17,18
Supply of Houses, Sufficiency of 59
Swimming Baths and Pools 53
Temperatures 16
Tuberculosis, Cases on Register (1962) 81
Tuberculosis, Mass Miniature Radiography Survey - Analysis of Examinees 76
Tuberculosis, Mass Miniature Radiography Survey - Findings - Diagnoses 77
Tuberculosis, Mass Miniature Radiography Survey - Report Extract 75
Tuberculosis, New Notifications (1962) 74
Tuberculosis, New Notifications and Deaths (1962) Analysis 79
Tuberculosis, New Notifications and Deaths over 25 years 80
Tuberculosis, New Notifications - Patients' Occupations 74
Tuberculosis Service 41
Tuberculosis Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 78
Tuberculosis Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 172 78
Venereal Diseases Clinics 40
Vital Statistics (1962) 20
Vital Statistics (1962) Comparison with England and Wales 25
Vital Statistics (1962) and previous 10 years, with averages 24
Vital Statistics, 25 years and comparison with National Rates 26
Vital Statistics, Various Tables 24-37
Water Supply 44
Welfare of the Aged 40